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Poetry.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

...ward, turn backward, O Time, in your
...flight,
...e me a child again, just for to night!
...er, come back from the echoless shore,
...ve again to your heart as of yore,
...from my forehead the furrows of care,
...ch the few silver threads out of my hair,
...e my slumbers your loving watch keep;
...k me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

...ward, flow backward, O tide of years!
...so weary of toils and of tears—
...without recompense, tears all in vain—
...them, and give me my childhood again!
...ve grown weary of dust and decay,
...ry of flinging my soul-wealth away,
...ry of sowing for others to reap,
...k me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

...l of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
...her, O mother, my heart calls for you!
...y a summer the grass has grown green,
...omed and faded, our faces between,
...with strong yearning and passionate pain,
...g I to-night for your presence again:
...from the silence, so long and so deep;
...k me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

...e my heart, in days that are flown,
...ove like mother love ever was shown,
...other worship abides and endures,
...ldul, unselfish, and patient, like yours.
...e like a mother can charm away pain,
...the sick soul and the world-weary brain.
...ber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep,
...k me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

...e, let your brown hair, just lighted with
...gold,
...on your shoulders again, as of old,
...it fall over my forehead to-night,
...ding my faint eyes away from the light,
...with its sunny edged shadows once more,
...ply will throng the sweet visions of yore,
...ngly, softly, its bright billows sweep!
...k me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

...ther, dear mother, the years have been long,
...ce I last hushed to your lullaby song:
...e then, and unto my soul it shall seem
...manhood's years have been but a dream,
...asped to your arms in a loving embrace,
...th your light lashes just my sweeping face.
...ver hereafter to wake or to weep—
...k me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

STAND BY THE FLAG.

...nd by the flag!—its stars, like meteors gleaming,
...Have lighted Arctic icebergs, Southern seas,
...nd shone responsive to the stormy beaming
...Of old Arcturus and the Pellades.

...nd by the flag!—its stripes have streamed in glory,
...To foes a fear, to friends a festal robe,
...nd spread, in rythmic lines, the sacred story
...Of Freedom's triumph over all the globe.

...nd by the flag!—on land and ocean billow;
...By it your fathers stood, unmoved and true;
...ving, defended—dying, from their pillow
...With their last blessing, passed it on to you.

...nd by the flag!—immortal heroes bore it
...Through sulphurous smoke, deep moat and armed defence,
...nd their imperial shades still hover o'er it—
...A guard celestial, from Omnipotence.

...nd by the flag!—it is a holy treasure;
...Though wrong may dim some stars which should be light,
...A steady, gentle and persistent pressure
...Kindly exerted, yet will set them right.

...nd by the flag!—though death shots round it rattle,
...And underneath its waving folds have met
...In all the dread array of sanguine battle,
...The quivering lance and glittering bayonet.

...nd by the flag!—all doubt and treason scorning—
...Believe, with courage firm, and faith sublime,
...That it will float until the eternal morning
...Pales, in its glories, all the lights of time!

Useful Hints.

LEMON PIE.—Take one lemon, grate the outside and squeeze; one cupful of sugar, three eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, and two cupfuls of cold water. Mix, make and bake like custard.

SPONGE CAKE.—Eleven eggs, one pound of sugar, ten ounces of flour, the rind of one lemon and part of the juice. The yolks and sugar must be well beaten together. The whites must be beaten to a stiff froth.

TO FATTEN FOWLS IN A SHORT TIME.—Mix together ground rice well scalded with milk, and add some coarse sugar. Feed them with this in the daytime, but not too much at once; let it be pretty thick.

CURRY POWDER.—(A genuine Indian receipt.) Tumeric, coriander, black pepper, four ounces each; fennigreek, three ounces; ginger, two ounces; cummin seed, ground rice, one ounce each; cayenne pepper, cardamons, half an ounce each.

ANOTHER DO. DO.—Coriander, twelve ounces; black pepper, six ounces; tumeric, four ounces and three-quarters; cummin seed three ounces; cayenne one ounce and a half; ground rice one ounce; cardamons half an ounce; cloves, quarter of an ounce.

BOILED RICE FOR CURRY.—Put the rice down in cold water, and let it come to a boil for a minute or so; strain it quite dry, and lay it on the dish in a stewpan with a cover to let the steam evaporate, then shake it into the dish while very hot. A squeeze of lemon juice after it boils will make it separate better. The three last receipts were given by a lady who had passed the greater part of her life in India, and who had them from native cooks.

CORNS.—Boil a potato in its skin, and after it is boiled take the skin and put the inside of it to the corn, and leave it on for about twelve hours; at the end of that period the corn will be much better. The above useful and simple receipt has been tried and found to effect a remedy.

RANCID BUTTER.—This may be restored by melting it in a water bath, with some coarsely powdered animal charcoal (which has been thoroughly sifted from dust), and strained through flannel.

Selected Tale.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

The following exciting story appears in the Gardiner Daily Pearle and any one who is disposed to try a laugh will do well to read on.

John Jackson was a very industrious, hard working young man, of twenty-three years. Being the eldest child and only son, he had always remained at home, assisting his father upon the farm. John was much respected by every one in the neighborhood; and many a bright-eyed girl had secretly thought she would like to change her name to Mrs. John Jackson.—But John was no "lady's man." The fact was, John was very bashful. He would rather hoe potatoes all day, than undergo the ceremony of an introduction to a young lady. Not that John disliked the dear creatures—far from it; we believe that he, in common with all bashful well-meaning, entertained the very highest respect and admiration for them. And this, no doubt, was the principal cause for his bashfulness. He felt that they were superior beings, and he was unworthy to associate with them upon terms of equality.—But we cannot stop to moralize.

Nancy Clark was a daughter of a very respectable farmer, whose lands adjoined the Jackson farm. Nancy was a pretty, saucy little witch, and she liked John Jackson. When they were children they attended the same school, and as he was a few years her senior, was usually her champion in the childish disputes that arose and her companion in going and returning. At last John became so much of a young man as to be kept from school during the summer, and when winter came again, he found that Nancy had become a young woman, and did not ask him to take her hand as they walked home from school, as she had in past years. John discovered too, that he had been growing in stature, and it seemed as though he had been growing out of shape. His feet and legs appeared very awkward—he didn't know what to do with his hands—his face pained him, and taking all in all he was inclined to think that he was not more than half put together.

Now the truth was, John Jackson was really a fine looking young man, and nothing but his admiration of Nancy would have ever suggested any such foolish thoughts about himself.

From this time they continued to be more and more reserved towards each other, until the occurrence of the foot-race which we are about to narrate. Yet all the time John was secretly in love with Nancy. Many a Sunday he had hid behind the barn and peeped by the corner to catch glimpses of her as she walked through the fields.

As the novelists say, it was a lovely day in August. The heavens were clear, serene and beautiful, the trees were laden with golden fruit, and the beautiful birds twittered their songs of love in the branches. Earth—[there—we've slid down to earth once more—such lofty flights, they make our head dizzy.] We were about to say that "earth had yielded her bountiful harvest of herd's grass and clover, and honey suckles, which the noble yeomanry of Chesterville had gathered within their store house"—but upon second thought have concluded to word it thus:—"The farmers of Chesterville were done haying."

John Jackson's sister had a quilting that afternoon; his father had gone to "Keith's Mill" to get some wheat ground, and John was left to repair some tools, to be ready on the morrow to commence mowing the meadow grass. Suddenly it occurred to John that if he remained about the house in the afternoon, he would be called in at tea time and required to do the honors of the table. To avoid this, he quietly shouldered his scythe and stole away to the meadow, half a mile distant, fully resolved that he would not leave there until it was so dark that he could not see to mow, and avoid meeting the girls.

The meadow was surrounded on all sides by a thick forest, which effectually shut out what little breeze there might chance to be stirring. The sun poured its rays as though the little meadow was the focus point where the heat was all concentrated. John mowed and sweat—sweat and mowed, until he was obliged to sit down and cool off. Then it occurred to John that if he took off his shirt he might be much more comfortable. There could be no impropriety in it for he was entirely concealed from observation, and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that he could be seen by any person.

So John stript off and with no covering save his pants and handkerchief round his neck, he resumed his work. He was just congratulating himself upon the good time he was having, and the lucky escape he had made from a meeting with the girls, when he chanced to disturb a huge black snake, a genuine twister with a white ring around his neck.

Now John was no coward but he was mortally afraid of snakes. 'Self-preservation,' was the first 'passage' that flashed upon John's mind, 'legs take care of the body,' was the next. Dropping his scythe, and spinning round like a top, he was ready to strike a 2.40 gait, when at that moment his snakeship was near enough to hook his crooked teeth into John's handkerchief hanging down his back. With a spring, he started off with the speed of a locomotive. His first jump took the snake clear from the ground, and as John stole a hasty glance over his shoulder, he was horrified to find the reptile securely fastened to the end of the handkerchief, while the speed with which he rushed forward kept the serpent extended at an angle of ninety degrees with his body.

Here was a quandary. If he stopped, the snake would coil about his body and squeeze him to death; if he continued the race, he must soon fall from sheer exhaustion. On he flew, scarce daring to think how his dreadful race was to end. Instinctively he had taken the direction of home, and as he emerged from the forest, and began to catch glimpses of the house, a feeling of security came over him. Suddenly, flashed across his mind the true state of affairs—his father gone—the quilting, and worst of all, *the girls!* This new horror sent the blood back, curdling about his heart, and he came to a dead halt.—The next moment he felt the body of the cold clammy monster in contact with his bare body, his tail creeping around them in a sort of cozening way as though his snakeship only meditated a little fun.

This was too much for human endurance. With a yell, such as man never utters save when in mortal terror, poor John again set forward at break-neck speed, and once more had the pleasure of seeing the snake resume his horizontal position, somewhat after the fashion of a tail of a comet.

On, on they flew! John forgot the quilting, forgot the girls—forgot everything but the snake.

His active exercise, (he paid particular attention to his running,) together with the excessive heat, had brought on the 'nose-bleed,' and as he ran, ears erect and head thrown back, his chin, throat, and shirt bosom were stained with the flowing stream.

His first, wild shriek had startled the quilters, and forth they rushed, wondering if some mad Indian was not prowling about. By this time John was within a very few rods of the barn still running at the top of his speed, his head turned so that he might keep one eye on the snake, and the other observe the course he must take. The friendly barn now concealed him from the sight of the girls. He knew they were in the yard, having caught a glimpse of them as they rushed from the house. A few more bounds and he would be in their midst. For a moment modesty overcame fear, and he once more halted. The snake evidently pleased with his rapid transportation, manifested his gratitude by attempting to enfold the legs of our hero within his embrace.

With an explosive '*ouch!*' and urged forward by 'circumstances over which he had no control,' poor John bounded on.—The next moment he was in full view of the girls and as he turned by the corner of the barn, the snake came round with a *whiz*, somewhat after the fashion of a coach whip.

Having reached the barn-yard, to his dismay he found the bars up. But time was too precious to be wasted in letting down bars. Gathering all his strength he bounded into the air, snake ditto, and as he alighted upon the other side, his snakeship's tail cracked across the upper bar, snapping like an India cracker.

Again John set forward, now utterly regardless of the presence of the girls, for the extra tickle from the snake's tail, as he leaped the bars, banished all his bashfulness and modesty—and again he had the pleasure of finding the snake in a straight line, drawing steadily at the handkerchief.

The house now became the center of attraction, and around it he revolved with the speed of thought. Four times in each revolution, as he turned the corner, his snakeship came round with a *whiz* that was quite refreshing.

While describing his third circle, as he came near the group of wonder-struck girls, without removing his gaze from the snake, he managed to cry out,

"*Call a man!*"

The next moment he had whisked out of sight, and quick as thought re-appeared upon the other side of the house—

"*Call a man!*"

And away he whirled again, turning the corner so rapidly that the *whiz* of the snake sounded half way between a low whistle and the repeated pronunciation of double-o.

Before either of the girls had stirred from her tracks, he had performed another revolution—

'*Call a man!*'

Away he flew once more, but his strength was rapidly failing. Nancy Clark was the first to recover her presence of mind, and seizing a hoop pole, she took her station near the corner of the house and as John reappeared, she brought it down upon the snake with a force that broke his back and his hold upon John's handkerchief at the same time. John rushed into the house and to his room and at tea time appeared in his best Sunday suit, looking but little the worse for his race and to all appearances entirely cured of bashfulness. That night he walked home with Nancy Clark.

The next New Year's they were married, and now, whenever John feels inclined to laugh at his wife's hoops, she has only to say, 'Call a man,' when he instantly sobers down.

Courtship and Marriage.—The famous Dr. Miller, in a lecture on the above interesting subjects recently delivered in Birmingham, England, defines falling in love into two methods, which he calls proper and improper:—Falling into love proper was falling into love when one could not help it; in other words, love at first sight. Love improper was defined as the case of a man who looked about for a wife because he wanted one; and the lecturer pointed out the distinction between the man who wants to marry because he has fallen in love, and another who falls in love because he wants to marry. From whatever motive marriage was contracted it was a most serious step. There was an old saying, and a true one withal, that no man was thoroughly ruined unless he were badly married. As regards fitness for the marriage relation, the lecturer believed that a woman who was wise enough to understand 'Butler's Analogy,' and housewife enough to cook an apple dumpling, was fit to become a wife. The doctor was of opinion that there was not much need for young folks to wait until they got comparatively rich before they married, but contended that they would be improved by having a few difficulties to contend with now, and in the outset of life. As for the great 'obedience' question, he rested on the philosophy contained in the following quaint epitaph, placed many years ago over the graves of a husband and wife, who had lived a long and happy life on a system of mutual obedience:—

"They two were so one that none could truly say
Which ruled, or whether did obey;
He ruled because she would obey,
And she in so obeying ruled as well as he."

First American Poetry.—There are few girls or boys in this country who have not heard the nursery rhyme sung by their mothers while rocking the cradle:

"Lul-a-by baby upon the tree-top;
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall,
And down will come cradle, baby and all."

But how many of you know the origin of the simple lines? We have the following account from the records of the Boston Historical Society. Shortly after our forefathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., a party were out in the fields where the Indian women were picking strawberries. Several of these women, or squaws, as they are called, had papooses, that is babies, and having no cradles, they had them tied up in Indian fashion, and hung from the limbs of the surrounding trees. Sure enough, "when the wind blew, these cradles would rock." A young man of the party observing this, peeled over a piece of bark, and wrote the above lines, which were, it is believed, the first poetry written in America.

Greatness.—All greatness consists in this—in being alive to what is going on around one; in living actually; in giving voice to the thoughts of humanity; in saying to one's fellows what they want to hear or need to hear at the moment; in being the concretion, the result of the present age. In no other way can one affect the world than in responding thus to its needs, in embodying thus its ideas. You will see, in looking into history, that all great men have been a piece of their time, take them out and set them elsewhere, and they will not fit so well; they were made for their day and generation. The literature which has left any mark, which has been worthy of the name, has always mirrored what was doing around it; not necessarily daguerreotyping the mere outside, but at least reflecting the inside—the thoughts if not the actions of men—their feelings and sentiment, even if it treated of apparently far-off themes.

A Beautiful Idea.—Away among the Alleghanies, there is a spring, so small that a single ox, in a summer's day, could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way through the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities, and many a cultivated farm, and bearing on its bosom over half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity!

There is a poet in England, James Onions by name, whose forte, we should think, would be to write elegiac lines and obituary poetry.

The best life-preservers. The advocates of peace.

The Heart's-Ease.

A Child's Story.

There was once a king who had a very beautiful garden, with grounds arranged with taste, to please the eye, to afford refreshing shade, retired walks, commanding views, and, besides, all the delightful fruits that could be procured. There was one superb old oak, so high and grand that it could be seen for miles around. There were roses and lilies, and flowering shrubs of every kind; in short, nothing was wanting to make it a most perfect spot. One day, the king's head gardener came in and exclaimed:—

'O king, pray come and see what is the matter with your garden—everything is wilting, drooping and dying!' While he spoke, the other gardeners came running in, and all had the same story to tell. So the king went out, and there found all as they had said. He went up first to the grand old oak tree, his pride and admiration, and said: 'Why, oak, what is the matter with you, that you are withering and dying away?' 'Oh,' said the oak, 'I don't think I am of any use, I am so large and cumbersome; I bear no fruit or flowers, and I take up so much room; and besides, my branches spread so wide and thick that it is all dark and shadow under them, and no flowers or fruit can grow.—Now, if I were rose-bush, it would be worth while, for I should bear sweet flowers, or if I were a peach or a pear tree, or even like the grape vine, I could bear you fruit.'

The king next went to his favorite rose bush, and said: 'Well, rose bush, what is the matter with you—why are you so drooping?' 'Why,' said the rose bush, 'I am of no use; I can bear no fruit, I have nothing but flowers; if I were an oak, like that one in the middle of the grounds, I should be some use; for then I could shelter you. I could be seen for miles around, and be an honor to your garden; but as it is, I might just as well die.'

The king then went to a grape vine, no longer clinging to the trellis and trees, but trailing saldy on the ground. He stopped and said: 'Grape vine what is the matter with you? Why are you lying so dolefully on the ground?'

'Ah,' said the vine, 'you see what a poor weak creature I am; I don't even hold up my own weight, but must cling to a tree or post, and what can I do? I neither give shade like the oak, nor bear flowers like the shrubs; I always must depend for support upon something else, and surely I am of no use.'

On went the king, quite in despair to see his place going to destruction; and it grieved him to think that for all that kind care and attention he had lavished upon his garden, he was to be repaid but by murmuring and repining. But he suddenly spied a little heart's ease, low down on the ground, with its face turned up to him, looking as bright and smiling as possible.

He stooped and said: 'You dear little heart's ease! what makes you look so bright and blooming, when everything around you is withering away?'

'Why,' said the heart's-ease, 'I thought you wanted me here; if you wanted an oak, you would have planted an acorn; if you wanted roses, you would have set out a rose bush; if you had wanted grapes, you would have put in a grape vine. But I knew what you wanted of me was to be heart's-ease; so I thought I would try to be the very best little heart's-ease that ever I could.'

Dear children, do you see the moral?—God did not want you to grow up man or woman, doing great things, but he wanted you a little child, meek and gentle, with a loving, obedient heart. Would you be like the heart's ease? Then be just what God made you—a child, loving, kind, and good; beguile from care and grief the heavy-hearted and sorrowing; come with your thousand childlike but wise questions, which your eager, grasping mind suggests, and which sets many an older head thinking and wondering; nestle your little heads upon their bosoms, and look such lessons of innocence and truth as will make even the doubting heart believe in their reality. In short, be the best little heart's-ease that ever you can.

Children.—Blessed be God for all that children enjoy! Did you ever think of it, now independent children are of circumstances? How the children of the poor are as happy with a penny toy, with a bit of broken china, a rag-baby, or their mud-pies, as the offspring of the rich with their endless variety of playthings, selected with so much care from the most expensive shops? Do you know how ready children are to find enjoyment in any condition, with a contentment and cheerfulness which grown-up people may indeed envy? It is not until they become acquainted with conventionabilities of the world, and find they lack what is most important in the world's eye, that discontent creeps into the heart and dissatisfaction takes the place of this blessed state.

Lovers' harmonies depend greatly upon the *meet-her*.

A Musical Fable.—The nightingale, once upon a time, gave a concert, to which she invited all her friends, and many it appeared who were not her friends. She sang as only nightingales can sing, although she was a little fluttered at first, knowing that there were a good many musical critics present, who might discover a flaw in her voice or some defect in her method. After the concert was over, she modestly retired to her nest, half dead with the fatigue of her great exertion, and trembling, lest she should be found fault with the next day by the barn-door fowls, crows and other of her musical neighbors. The audience, however, remained to discuss her merits as a singer. There was a pretty general expression of delight among them; the cocks crowed, the turkey, who rather plumed himself on his science, gobbled his satisfaction, the crow cawed with pleasure, the hens ran about cackling with intense interest, and even the great goose, who hissed at concerts, now held up his head and applauded bravely by flapping his wings.—There was a very grave and profound mule present, who said:—

'I agree with you all, my friends, that the nightingale has a very fine voice, and a high degree of cultivation, although it is rather sharp in the upper notes, and that her execution is really quite wonderful.—She is also a good creature, but—'

'But!' growled the lion (not one of Barnum's stuffed ones,) 'you mules can never say anything good-natured, without spoiling it with a *but*.'

'Don't interrupt him,' said the goose, 'the mule is honest if he is an mule.'

'But,' resumed the mule, 'there is no sympathy in her voice; it somehow don't touch my feelings.'

There was a general titter at this, but the fox immediately suppressed it. 'I admire the honesty of my grave friend with the long ears,' winking slyly at the same time at the lion; 'the mule is candid, and I really do not myself think that his feelings have been touched by the melting strains of our little friend, the nightingale, whose songs have delighted the rest of us. But, in justice to the warbler, we should know what kind of sounds do touch the feelings of our grave friend before we allow *our* feelings to be warped by his critical judgment. How is it my friend?' And he looked the mule full in the face.

'Why, sir,' replied the great musical critic, pricking up his ears, evidently much gratified at the respectful manner of the fox; 'why, sir, as to that, there is nothing that so doubles my feelings as a fine mellow bray.'

'I thought so,' replied the fox, 'and the amount of your criticism is, that you don't like the nightingale because she is not an mule like yourself.'

Origin of the Term 'Wild Goose Chase.' 'Wild-goose chase'—a term used to express a sort of racing on horseback, formerly practiced, resembling the flying wild geese. Those birds generally go in train one after another—not in confused flocks, as other birds do. In this sort of race, the two horses, after running twelve-score yards, had liberty, which horse soever could get the lead, to take what ground the jockey pleased, the hindermost horse being bound to follow him within a certain distance agreed on by the articles, or else to be whipped in by the tryers and judges who rode by; and whichever horse could distance the other won the race. This sort of racing was not long in common use, for it was found inhuman, and destructive of good horses, when two such were matched together; for in this case neither was able to distance the other till they were both ready to sink under their riders; and often two very good horses were both spoiled, and the wagers forced to be drawn at last. The mischief of this sort of racing soon brought in the method now in use of only running over a certain quantity of ground, and determining the plate or wager by coming in first at the winning post.—The phrase 'wild-goose chase' is now employed to denote a fruitless attempt, or any enterprise undertaken with little probability of success.

A Little Girl's Arithmetic.—'Five from five leaves how many?' asked the teacher of a little girl of some six years old.

After a moment's reflection she answered:—

'Five.'

'How do you make that out?' said the teacher.

Holding her little hands out towards him, she said:—

'Here are five fingers on my right hand, and here are five on the other. Now, if I take the five fingers on my left hand away from the five on my right hand, won't five remain?'

The teacher was 'stumped,' and was obliged to 'knock under.'

If petticoat government is not more oppressive now than formerly, it is certainly double in extent.

Are ladies unaware, when stepping into a carriage or an omnibus, of the 'fellows' in the wheels?

Memoir of Rhode-Island.

1778.

serviceable, as the fleet entering the harbor would cut off all communication with the island, of which the French Admiral soon after took a temporary possession, and landed the marines of his squadron.—During this period, from the movements of the French ships on the Seaconnet, on the 30th, the King's Fisher and two gallies were obliged to be set on fire; and afterwards, on the 5th instant, the four advanced frigates, from the approach of two of the enemy's line-of-battle ships, from the Narragansett, were likewise destroyed, after saving some of their stores, and securing the landing of the seamen.

When it was evident the French fleet were coming into the harbor, it became necessary to collect our forces, and withdraw our forces from the north part of the island, which was accordingly done that evening. I likewise ordered all the cattle on the island to be driven within our limits, leaving only one cow with each family, and every carriage and intrenching tool to be secured, as the only measures that could be devised to distress the rebels, and impede their progress.

On the 8th instant, at noon, the French fleet (which from its first appearance had continued with little variation at anchor about three miles from the mouth of the harbor) got under way, and standing in under a light sail, kept up a warm fire on Brenton's Point, Goat Island, and the north batteries, which were manned by seamen of the destroyed frigates, and commanded by Captain Christian, Lieutenants Forrest and Otway, of the Navy, who returned the fire with great spirit and in a good direction. The last of these works had been previously strengthened, and transports sunk in its front, as an effectual measure to block up the passage between it and Rhode Island.

The next morning we had the pleasure to see the English fleet, and I immediately sent on board to communicate to Lord Howe our situation, and that of the enemy. By nine o'clock the following day, the French fleet repassed our batteries, and sailed out of the harbor, firing on them as before, and having it returned with equal spirit on our side. By this cannonade from the ships on both days, very fortunately not one man was hurt, or any injury done, except to some houses in town.

I shall now proceed to inform your Excellency of the movements of the enemy from the 9th instant, when they landed at Howland's Ferry.

The badness of the weather for some days must have prevented their transporting of stores or being in readiness to approach us, as they did not make their appearance near us till the 14th, when a large body took possession of Honyman's Hill.

To repel any attempt from that quarter, a breastwork was directed to be made along the heights from Green End to Irish's redoubts, which was strengthened by an abbatis.

On the 17th the enemy was discovered breaking ground on Honyman's Hill, on the summit of which, and on the Green End road, they were constructing a battery; the next day another was commenced by them for five guns to their left, and in a direct line with the former, which was prepared. On this day a line of approach was likewise begun by them from the battery on the right to Green End road, which works we endeavored to obstruct by keeping a continual fire on them. The 19th the enemy opened their left battery, which obliged our encampment to be removed further in the rear.—This day we begun another line, for the greater security of our left, from Irish's redoubt to Tomminy Hill; and I directed a battery of one 24 and two 18-pounders to be raised on our right breastwork, to counteract those of the enemy, which was opened the following day when they were observed busied in forming an approach from the first to a nearer distance on the road.

At noon the French fleet again came in view, much disabled, and anchored off the port, where it continued till the end; when it finally disappeared.

This day the rebels were constructing two other batteries, much lower down the hill than the former, one on the right for five, the other on the left of Green End road for seven guns, both which were opened the next day, when I found it necessary to attempt silencing them, and therefore ordered a battery of seven heavy guns, on commanding ground, near Green End, which from the obstructions given by the enemy's fire, could not be completed till the 25th, when the rebels thought proper to close the embrasures of their low batteries, and make use of them for mortars. During this time they had been constructing on the height of the East Road another for one of thirteen inches; and this day began a third approach in front, and to the right of their low batteries.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1861.

THE proclamation of the Queen of England, is one of the latest and most important documents in its bearing upon the history of the times. But it was only the necessary result of the present position of the English government as already declared in Parliament. The "Confederate States" having been acknowledged as a "belligerent,"—as a government authorized by the law of nations to carry on war, it was to be expected that the United States, or the residuary portion of the States, would at least be left unopposed in their attempts at a forcible reconstruction of the "integrity of the Union." The proclamation from the British throne, therefore, declares the intention of maintaining a strictly impartial neutrality between England and the United States on one hand, and between England and the *soi-disant* confederacy on the other. The position of England by this definition becomes what the publicist call a position of *general* neutrality—which is, not to act in alliance with either of two enemies at war, but to render to each all the good offices which every nation is naturally bound to perform for other States.

But it may be regarded as an unfavorable circumstance, that Great Britain should not have preferred the position of a *particular* neutrality, a relation sometimes entered into by treaty according to the terms of the compact; and when the neutral Power is not to be recognized as really at war with either of the belligerents, but is willing to be under some obligation to favor one side more than the other. This is not considered unlawful, though such a relation should be created by negotiation, if at all; because it is not lawful, upon the principles of international justice, to compel any nation to enter into a *particular* neutrality. And Great Britain having her own choice, did not choose to be limited in her kind offices to either of the belligerents, in this case. But she has done only what a party engaged in a just war might rightfully demand of her to do, when she proclaimed an intention to observe an exact and general neutrality. And notwithstanding the temptation which the British government may have to defeat the hopes and aspiration of any rival Power, it will be the duty of that government in its neutral position to use all proper endeavors to effect an accommodation, and to bring the war to a speedy conclusion.

That Great Britain will have this end in view and take the right way to accomplish so beneficent a purpose, much assurance may be derived from the same proclamation of the Queen. A very particular warning is given to all British subjects in this royal manifesto. If they join the military or the naval service on either side, if they attempt to raise recruits or to fit out vessels for war purposes, if they attempt to break a lawful blockade or to carry soldiers or articles contraband of war, they will in any of these instances make that attempt at their own peril, whether it may be for the service of one party or of the other; and they are warned that they will be liable to suffer whatever penalty in consequence of engaging in the American war, on either side, or of exercising or furnishing whatever may directly serve to exercise acts of hostility—and that in no case will they obtain the protection of the British Government. The severity of the proclamation is indeed as great as could be expected from the severity of any government in any age of the world. And it may be doubted whether even the British constitution would justify the government in abandoning its duty toward subjects, however guilty, in all cases whatever.

According to the theory of English justice, the guilty have as good a right to a fair trial according to law, as the innocent. Prisoners whose lives have been spared for good reasons, and who have been reserved for a more solemn punishment than could be inflicted in the summary proceedings of a battle, may have an interest in the record of their fate which should be respected. Being guilty of one offense, they may have a right to choose to be punished for that, and not for another. And indeed the proclamation seems to have overlooked the fact, that the guilt of the subject can only be established on due proof of the offense. In no instance can the right to property captured at sea be complete to all intents and purposes, before it shall have been the subject of a competent judicial consideration. And in no instance can any government justly abdicate the duty of protecting its citizens or subjects, according to the law of the land where they may be and including the law of nations, whenever they are held as prisoners to be dealt with at leisure and for the purpose of making them an example.—Englishmen as well as Americans have a deep interest in the course which may be pursued by any high-handed or belligerent parties in this country. To rightfully punish for a less offense, or even for treason, would have a better effect as an example, than to wrongfully punish for piracy.

As events roll on, new questions are started, and in time it is hoped the turning point in the existing controversy among the American States will be evolved. Gen. BUTLER was successful in Maryland, in abstaining from an unnecessary interference in the domestic institutions of that State. The ancient rule of warfare was, that any enemy who might be lawfully killed, might also be lawfully plundered. But this rule had its limitations or exceptions; as it was not thought honorable to plunder merely for plunder's sake, or to deprive an enemy of his property which was of no value to him, and would be worse than useless to the captors.—And modern practice among civilized nations extends the exceptions much farther. Moderation in regard to plunder has always been found a great advantage in gaining a position in an enemy's country. The tendency of such a course is to disarm opposition, and to take from his troops the most powerful engine of hostility—despair. But whether the same course will be pursued in Virginia where Gen. BUTLER is now in command is yet uncertain. He is stated to be now of opinion that African slaves are "*contraband of war.*" And though the phrase in this connection may be a little amusing for its oddity, there is no doubt that such articles have served to exercise hostilities, but more against their owners than against any who may claim the forfeiture of their service. Despatches from Fortress Monroe now state, than there are one hundred slaves at work within Gen. BUTLER's lines. And that he, not knowing what to do with the fugitives, has sent to the President for instructions. The Executive is said to favor the General's opinion, and may yet agree with the Judicial branch of the Government, that the services of the fugitives may be regarded as property. The New York *Tribune* intimates that Gen. BUTLER is carrying out the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and though it might not admit the premises, it appears to be satisfied with the conclusions. May it be fortunate that something has produced a degree of unanimity upon this point. Because if that vexed question could have been settled some months ago, the liberties of the American people would have been to-day more secure, and more likely to be perpetuated.

ONE of the important topics of the week, is the civil proceedings had in relation to a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. CADWALLADER to bring one JOHN MERRYMAN together with the cause of his imprisonment before Chief Justice TANEY. The General in reply to the writ by letter, stated how MERRYMAN was arrested and of what he was charged with being guilty, consisting the letters say, of "various acts of treason against the government of the United States." That he was himself duly authorized by the President of the United States to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, for the public safety. And that he had been instructed to use his discretion and if he should err it should be on the side of the country. And the letter closes with a request that further action upon the case might be postponed till he should receive instructions from the President. The decision of the President was expected to be given without delay, as he was said to be already taking the matter into careful consideration.—But, meantime, as the General had declined to accede to the demand of the Court, until he could hear from Washington, a writ of attachment was issued against him on Tuesday, for contempt. But the Marshal going to Fort McHenry to serve the writ was refused admittance. Whereupon Chief Justice TANEY remarked to the following effect: That the President cannot constitutionally and lawfully suspend or authorize a military officer to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That a military officer has no right to arrest a person for offenses against the United States, except to aid judicial authority; and if arrested in that manner the person should be delivered over to the civil authority to be dealt with according to law. The opinion of the Court, to avoid misapprehension, will be reduced to writing, and placed on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. The opinions of the press upon these proceedings are of course various. But there can be no doubt, if the prisoner had been produced in obedience to the writ, the Court would have committed him for trial. Some think that it would be dangerous to public tranquility to have such a trial held in Baltimore at the present time. Others think their would be less danger if the military should act in subordination to civil authority.

THE subjects of JEFF DAVIS have resorted to various arguments with a view to afford some plausible ground on which they could justify their primary movements with the ultimate view of establishing a second separate nationality in this once happy country; but they have in every instance failed in their efforts, for the reason that they have been compelled to ignore the true motive, and to substitute a fictitious one in its stead. If we do not attempt to view things as they have progressed, from nullification to the final South-side idea of making the loyalty of the citizen to the State paramount to his loyalty to the country, and jump at once to the question of the right of a people to institute and to maintain such a government as they see fit, there is some show of reason in the argument, and it is perhaps this single idea that has operated so strongly on the people of the Border States. If they were aggrieved, they have not stated in what their grievances consisted, and sought the proper remedy, but have taken up arms and endeavored to subvert the Government, and thus accomplish their object by revolution. The loyal States are consequently compelled to view the seceders as enemies to the Government, and as enemies they are determined to meet and conquer them until they acknowledge its supremacy. But even if we admit the right of secession, and wholesale robbery and insult, as has been the case, there still remains an insurmountable objection to this Southern Confederacy. Certain it is, that there are so many conflicting interests in this extended country and diversified climate, that we can only live at peace under one Government, and by mutual concessions and compromise on the subject of those conflicting interests and feelings. Under one honestly-conducted Government these conflicts can and will be remedied by peaceful means. Under more than one there is war—a war in which there can be no half-way measures, but either one party or the other must conquer; and however severe the conflict, there is the consolation in reflecting that the more dreadful the effect the more certainly we can calculate on a lasting peace in the end.

A serious accident occurred to Capt. JOHN TAYLOR's son on Wednesday last, at Fall River. The boy, who is about 13 years of age, had gone to Fall River to accompany his father home, and while standing on the deck of the brig Matron, which was being unloaded, a tub of coal weighing about a thousand pounds fell from aloft, striking the back part of the boy's head, his shoulder, back, and one of his legs.—When taken up he was supposed to be dead, but shortly after revived sufficiently to be removed to his home on a bed, by steamboat.—We learn from Dr. BUTLER that he is seriously injured inwardly, but probably no bones are broken. Yesterday the boy was much better.

ROADS.—Every once in a few years, about the time the frost comes out of the ground, there are spongy spots in the roads on this Island, that become absolutely impassable for loaded teams, and very difficult to pass with light carriages. Several such spots appeared this Spring. They should be marked and the dirt taken out a foot or two deep and then filled in with stones and covered with dirt. If proper attention was paid to the matter this summer, a very little expense would remedy a serious difficulty for many or all years to come.

OBSERVER.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE will return to Providence this morning, accompanied by the Newport Artillery Old Guard, Col. SWAN, and the Naval School Band. On his arrival in Providence he will be received by a salute from the Marine Artillery and will be escorted to his residence by the Providence Light Infantry, Col. TAYLOR, in full uniform, and the Light Infantry Old Guard, Capt. SHAW, in fatigue dress.

CAPT. CHARLES RUSSELL has purchased a steam yacht for the transportation of passengers to and from the Forts, and other places of interest in this vicinity. The name of the yacht is "Fanny Boardman." She is 55 feet in length and has an engine of 12 horse power.

WE have received from TILLEY three volumes of BEADLE's Dime Books:—Biography of Lieut. General WINFIELD SCOTT; Military Song Book, and Squad Drill Book. They are all seasonable works, and as they are but 10 cents each, should meet with a ready sale.

A regiment of volunteers left New York on Wednesday called the Garibaldi Guard, which contains 830 men and officers, of whom 205 are married. The nationalities are, one company French, one Italian, three Hungarian, three German, one Swiss, and one Spanish.

Yesterday His Honor Lieut. Gov. ARNOLD, with the members of the Senate visited the frigate Constitution, accompanied by Monsieur GORAUD, the French Consul. Salutes were fired in honor of the distinguished visitors.

THE annual ceremonies, consequent upon the inauguration of the Governor and other State Officers, were conducted this year as in previous years, the only extra attraction being confined to the military.

Governor SPRAGUE arrived on Monday afternoon by steamer Perry, and in his honor a salute was fired by the Newport Artillery, Col. FLUDDER, and from Fort Wolcott by the National Guard, Capt. TURNER.

The Artillery Company shortly after formed on Thames street, and headed by GILMORE's Band escorted the Governor and members of the General Assembly to the Fillmore House.

Tuesday morning the weather was cool and clear with a strong wind and plenty of dust, compelling people to keep in doors more than usual. At 8 o'clock the Newport Artillery Old Guard, Col. SWAN, with the Naval Academy Band, marched from Harmony Hall to the Armory to receive their muskets. The flag of the Artillery Company was then placed in charge of the "Old Guard" for the day, Capt. SYLVESTER R. HAZARD having been appointed Color Sergeant. This Company, which is composed exclusively of past members of the Newport Artillery, numbered 65 rank and file. This was its first appearance, and with the new uniform of grey coat and cape, black pants and gray cap, it presented a fine appearance; in fact, we have never seen so fine a looking body of men composing one company. Many of them were over six feet in height, and as scarcely any of the number were under 35 years of age, and two-thirds over 40 years old, a company was presented of broad-shouldered, solid built men. The company was in capital drill, although but a few evenings had been spent in practice.—Their organization is intended to be permanent, as they have uniform, arms and equipments, all of which is company property. It is an object which has long been desired by the Artillery Company, and for the accomplishment of which, the preliminary steps were taken a few weeks previous to the departure of the volunteers for Washington.

About 8 1-2 o'clock the Newport Artillery, Col. FLUDDER, with GILMORE's Cornet Band, paraded through Thames street to Touro Park. The company numbered 52 rank and file and made a much better appearance than was anticipated, as all but eleven are new recruits.—The uniform which they wore is like that of the R. I. Regiment in Washington which was got up for comfort. After the return of their comrades in Co. F. at Washington, it will be used for a fatigue uniform.

The two companies exchanged marching salutes on East Touro street, and then proceeded to the Fillmore House, when a procession was formed in the following order:—

Gilmore's Cornet Band,
Newport Artillery, Col. Fludder,
Naval Academy Band,
Newport Artillery Old Guard, Col. Swan,
Sheriff Coggeshall,
His Excellency, Governor Sprague,
Accompanied by Mayor Cranston and Lt. Turner,
Secretary of State and Attorney General,
General Treasurer and State Auditor,
Chaplains of Senate and House of Representatives,
Members of the Senate,
Members of the House of Representatives,
Citizens generally.

The route of the procession was through Catharine to East Touro street, through East Touro to John street, down John to Spring street, across Spring to Franklin street, down Franklin to Thames street, up Thames street to the Parade, up the Parade to the State House, where the companies drew up in line and the procession passed by.

Each Company then made independent parades in different sections of the city.

At 3 o'clock both companies appeared in the Mall, the Artillery having their field pieces, were on the lookout for the usual proclamation, but the Old Guard used up the time in going through dress parade, which was faultlessly performed. At 4 o'clock proclamation was made from the balcony of the State House that Messrs. SPRAGUE, ARNOLD, BARTLETT, BURGES and PARKER had been duly elected to their respective offices, and a national salute was fired by the Newport Artillery. The procession was then formed as in the morning, which proceeded to the Fillmore House by the same route as that of the morning.

Three rounds were then fired by the Artillery, and the companies proceeded to Touro Park, where, in the presence of his Excellency and a large concourse of citizens, they united in dress parade, Col. SWAN acting as reviewing officer, and Lieut. Col. CLARK as Adjutant.

Col. SWAN then took command of the Battalion and after marching through the southern section of the city, proceeded to the Fillmore House and partook of the hospitality of the proprietor, WILLIAM W. HAZARD, Esq. They then marched to the Armory and gave nine cheers for the "boys" at Washington, and shortly after dismissed.

Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, as far as we can learn. There was but little drunkenness and no accidents.

GENERAL ORDER No. 29 has been issued by the Adjutant General in regard to the 2d Regiment R. I. Detached Militia. The order states that the regiment will consist of ten companies of infantry and one battery of light artillery.

The formation of the companies will be as follows:—1 Captain; 1 First Lieutenant; 1 Second Lieutenant; 1 First Sergeant; 4 Sergeants; 8 Corporals; 2 Musicians; 1 Wagoner; 64 Privates; in all, 83.

The Companies, when formed, will *recommend* their officers, and the Commander-in-Chief will give due weight to such recommendation, and will commission such as in his judgment he may deem proper.

To provide for a more equal distribution and to give those towns not yet represented, an opportunity to participate therein, the following apportionment has been made among the several counties of the State for the companies composing said regiment:—

Bristol and Warren,	one Company.
Pawtucket Valley Falls and Central Falls,	one Company.
Smithfield, Woonsocket and Greenville,	one Company.
So. Kingstown,	one Company.
Apponaug, Natick and Phenix,	one Company.
Providence,	two Companies.
East Greenwich,	one Company.
Scituate, Johnston and Cranston,	one Company.
Newport and Middletown,	one Company.

This company is at Fort Wolcott, and will probably leave for Providence early next week.

THE organization of the City Government for the ensuing municipal year will take place at the Representatives Hall on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. The public are invited to attend; seats will be reserved for ladies.

Our neighbors of the *News* have enlarged their paper, and now issue it at 3 o'clock P. M. instead of in the morning. By this arrangement the public are furnished with telegraphic news up to 1 o'clock each day.

ON Wednesday, a Mass Meeting of the leading members of the Baptist Denomination was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose, it appears, of giving expression to the sentiments of the Assembly gathered from various Northern States, and of recording their position in the present crisis as the friends of the Union of the States, and as supporting the federal government in its efforts to perpetuate the federal constitution.

After reciting the principal events which have immediately led to the present complications in our national affairs, and remarking upon the course and conduct of the "Confederate States" in their attempts to found a new government for themselves, "on the alleged inferiority of the negro race, as its corner stone," the Assembly declare earnestly in favor of the United States in the same preamble, and that men of the Church are bound to recognize and to loyally uphold all rightful government. And in the several resolutions which followed the sentiments of the Assembly were more distinctly set forth upon several subjects. The political doctrine of secession was rejected. The surrender of the Union was considered a greater evil than war. The great uprising of the North was regarded as a cause for the most devout acknowledgment, and as likely to be favored for the correction of national evils. The scourge of war, it was resolved, may be needed to humble the nation for its many sins, and as a salutary lesson for enduring good. And it was resolved, "That the North seek not, in any sense, the subjugation of the South, or the horrors of a servile war, or the devastation of Southern homes, by reckless and embruted mercenaries; but believe most firmly the rejection, were it feasible, of the Constitution and Union, would annihilate the best safeguard of Southern peace.

These proceedings, of which we have given a brief abstract, and others of the same patriotic spirit, which we have not room to notice, may lead many to a more calm and just estimate of the responsibility of the present generation. War, and even civil war, may sometimes be the unavoidable misfortune of a nation. But rarely can civil war be the best remedy for political grievances. And in a republic where the sovereignty resides in the Union of the several members, how can civil war fail to suspend its vitality? Nothing else is so likely to be fatal to Republics.

BY invitation of Commander BLAKE, His Excellency the Governor visited the frigate Constitution Thursday, and on his departure a salute of fifteen guns was fired.

THE NEWS.—The persons in situations to be well informed repeat a report put in circulation in April, that the President does not mean to wage an aggressive war. It is given out that the Administration intends to make such demonstration of power in the presence of the hostile array brought against the Government, as shall convince all men that the National Government has both the strength and will to maintain its existence and dignity, against all the forces and pretensions brought against it in the name of secession. This may be true. There is nothing inconsistent with it in the movements thus far made. The taking possession of Alexandria and the erection of fortifications on Arlington Heights were measures made necessary by the menaces of rebels. Independent of troops in the city for its protection, Washington is now guarded by a battery at Long Bridge; by a camp of the New Jersey first and fourth regiments at Columbia Springs, half a mile beyond the bridge; further on, is stationed the New Jersey third regiment; then come the Massachusetts fifth, forming the advance post in that direction; and beyond them there is a full battery. To the right, at a point half way to Arlington Heights, the New York Twelfth is stationed. On the summit of the Heights is the New York twenty-fifth, The Heights are some three miles from, and in a position overlooking Washington and the entire surrounding country. The regiment is to cut down the surrounding woods for a great distance, and as soon as this is done to throw up earth-works.—Beyond the toll-gate, and towards Georgetown, the New York eighth is stationed, and still further on the heights over the aqueduct, opposite Georgetown, is the sixty-ninth, New York. The embankment for the battery is seven feet high, built in squares. On this embankment are posts five feet high, which will be filled between by sand bands, making the battery twelve feet. Four miles into Fairfax county, on the extreme right, is the New York twenty-eighth. Their position is extremely dangerous, but they are well supported in the rear, while the Sixty-ninth are supported only on the left by other regiments. The forces operating in this military department are to be under the command of Gen. Irvine McDowell, (late of Gen. Scott's staff), who has upon staff, Col. Charles P. Stone, whose services in organizing, inspiring, and leading, as an advance corps, into Virginia, the District Volunteers have been great. He now holds a commission as a Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, regular army. So much for the immediate protection of the capital.—Whatever may be the fixed purpose of the administration in regard to striking blows, it is quite clear that it means to hem Virginia in. Indeed in doing this effectually, it is impossible to escape a battle. Gen. McClellan, with the Ohio troops, is advancing upon the secessionists at Harper's Ferry, by way of Wheeling.—The rebels, upon hearing of this advance from the West, proceeded beyond Grafton by railroad and destroyed three bridges between that point and Wheeling, and it is thought that they have burned or blown up all the bridges between Grafton and Harper's Ferry. The distance between these two points is one hundred miles. At Harper's Ferry they have detained twenty-five engines and the coal trains, in order to form them into barricades. It is evident that the Harper's Ferry forces anticipate a flank attack, as they have barricaded the railroad at the Point of Rocks.

In the centre of the Southern line of operations the secessionists were fortifying the important post of Manassas Junction, which keeps open the communication with Harper's Ferry for reinforcements and supplies, and troops were being accumulated in the rear, at striking distances to sustain this point, which is strong by nature and by art. Manassas Gap is seventy miles from Alexandria, a strong position on the Alexandria and Strasburg (valley) Railroad. Manassas Junction is twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, and is the key to the principal railroads of Virginia—the line from Richmond, as well as the Tennessee and Lynchburg line to Harper's Ferry, uniting at that point, which commands them all. It is said to be a fine strategic point, which we should think the Government would aim to occupy as a base either of operation or surveillance.

In the neighborhood of Fort Munroe all is activity. There are ten thousand troops already in the fort and neighborhood. The peace reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it is believed a conflict will soon take place in that region. General Butler has made some progress in the direction of Richmond. He has advanced several miles beyond Hampton on the peninsula between the James and York rivers, and with 2500 men has taken posession of a point on the James river called Newport News, and proceeded to fortify it, with a view to commence operations for the rebel batteries on both rivers, so as to make them free for the fleet. It is stated that Col. Duryea's Zouaves were twice fired at by the secessionists since they arrived in that vicinity. It is estimated that there are at least seventy thousand effective fighting men at the different points in Virginia.

The most important movement we have to chronicle to-day,—important in its political as well as its military aspect,—is the advance of the Ohio troops into Western Virginia, and the proclamation of the commanding General to the loyal people of that section of the country. This advance of the Ohio volunteers from the West, in connection with the gathering of a large force of Pennsylvanians on the north, and the operations carried on from Washington, will apparently soon so completely invest the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry that they will be compelled to retire from their position, or run the risk of capture by a greatly superior force. High opinions are held of the officer to whom this important movement from the West is entrusted by those who are acquainted with his career. Major General George B. McClellan, who commands the military department of the great Northwest, is a native of Philadelphia, and is under forty years of age.—He graduated at West Point with the highest distinction.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

CAMP SPRAGUE,
Washington, D. C., May 22, '61.

Friend Mercury:—

From marble halls to pine board huts is a long leap, but I think none of us regret the change. Here, we have a fine grove with its thousand feathered songsters, pure air, and the freedom of the camp. We came out on Saturday the last of the regiment, Co.'s A, E, and C. On Sunday we had service in the grove; we have a very fine choir, in which, I am happy to say, Co. F is well represented. I noticed the Rev. Mr. Thayer upon the ground, looking as hale and hearty as I can remember him in my boyhood days.

Monday was very much such a day as we used to have in (the old time) 'lection week. A cold rainy disagreeable day that called for all our blankets and extra clothing. Tuesday was an improvement and to-day is lovely. It reminds me very forcibly of some of our club excursions to Rose Island or the Dumplins, always excepting the disagreeable guard duty.

Yesterday we attended the funeral of Col. Vosburgh late of the N. Y. 71st. It was a weary march of three miles and back through the muddy clay peculiar to this part of the country. It was a very fine display. The 71st, 69th and 12th of N. Y., with the 1st of R. I., were almost fully represented while numerous others sent delegations. I did not notice a single man from the N. Y. 7th which seemed unaccountable to me. *Rhode Islanders* do not act in that manner.

23d, To-day our play ends and we are to come down to our work. Five roll calls per diem with drills in abundance will occupy nearly all our time. I notice some of our correspondents extol our wealthy privates (of whom we have a number) for simply doing their duty. And why should they not? We are taught here that privates are nothing but machines, and I can see no reason why rich machines should be praised for doing strict duty any more than poor ones. Our officers are very strict in requiring their men to black their boots, comb their hair, brush their clothes, &c., every morning, and it is really laughable to see the long faces it occasions in some cases. Having always been slovens at home they cannot understand why they should have to be so particular here in the woods. A special artist of one of the illustrated newspapers was here yesterday sketching quarters, portraits, &c., so look out for the pictures soon.

(Later.) I was called from my bunk this morning to attend our first regimental target practice, and to tell the truth the least said about the shooting the better, although there were some excellent shots. But the boys will soon grow steady with practice and then will probably do something worth bragging of.

We have just returned from a battalion drill under a scorching sun. There is some excitement in the camp owing to the fact that a party of our regiment who have been detailed for secret service for some time passed have just received orders to march somewhere, but where I suppose you will learn sooner than we do.

Our mess have christened our domicil, Woodbury Castle, after our very popular Chaplain. We are expected to arise at reveille, which beats at sunrise, but one of our number, "Commissary P." always anticipates the sun by some fifteen minutes and arouses us by what he calls sounding his X. And that same X will throw an Indian war whoop far in the shade, so we are never late at first roll call. We have a little darkey in each mess to 'tend table, wash dishes, &c., and as dogs are getting plenty, all we shall want to make out a Southern city, will be a few turkey buzzards.

There are rumors this afternoon that we are soon to be called upon for active service, but of course we know nothing for a certainty. We have an addition to our band to-day, in the persons of Messrs. Dana and Pond, of Gilmore's Pawtucket Band. Next week we are to have our 'lection clam bake which I expect will be a grand affair. The boys even now begin to *clam*-orously enquire when those clams are coming. I will try to send you a minute account of the affair, and anything else that may occur in the interior.

Yours truly,
"FRANK GREENWOOD,"
Co. C, 1st Regt. R. I. D. M.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

CAMP SPRAGUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 28th, 1861.

Friend Pratt:—

I suppose that it is the common fate of all who say or write anything, to be misunderstood, so that one has no lack of sympathy. When I wrote what I did in relation to "wants," I had not the faintest idea of casting a reflection on any one. I very well knew that none of our men were disposed to find the least fault with our arrangements, and least of all with the provisions made for us by our Newport friends.—I was afraid lest some might construe our suggestions into unreasonable fault-findings, and I very well knew that our company would regret to have any such idea get abroad. I thought too, that what we most needed should be coming first; and certainly I should say that rubber blankets or coats, to protect us from the weather, would be advisable as a foremost donation. We have very changeable weather, and frequently severe showers come on at a moments notice. Our guards consequently are very apt to get wet, and a protection in the shape of rubber blankets would be very acceptable. Some of our men are already provided and find them of great benefit. In regard to revolvers an opinion seemed to be desired, and I gave the opinion as I have heard it from high military authority, as to the utility of the articles. There are differences of opinion even among the best authorities, and as I don't know how a proper estimate of the value or uselessness of them, as defensive or aggressive weapons can be arrived at, I am willing to drop the discussion and leave the decision to those who would furnish them if they were really necessary.

The alarm in the city on Saturday last produced the wildest excitement. The troops behaved with the greatest coolness, and were on the march at short notice. Three regiments were moved across the bridge, but as the rumor which caused the excitement proved to be unfounded, they were immediately ordered back. All the regiments in the city and in camp were mustered and held in readiness.—Our regiment filled their haversacks and canteen, and packed blankets, and were in line in just eleven minutes from the time they received orders. The enthusiasm was surprising. One or two prisoners who were in the guard-house endeavored to escape by creeping through a preposterously small hole, in order that they might join the line, and for their good intentions obtained a release. One man escaped from the hospital and came down on crutches to the camp, buckled on his armor, and only desisted from taking place in the line by imperative orders from his captain. As we were ready to break into column and take up the line of march, our orders were countermanded, and we stacked arms and returned to quarters, no man being allowed to leave the camp, or to go out of the sound of the drum. As far as I could learn, the excitement arose from a report brought by a farmer, who saw a smoke and heard firing in the direction of Alexandria, and thought there must be fighting. He immediately brought the news to the city, and forthwith house-tops were mounted by citizens with glasses, who confirmed the report. A few minutes of commotion ensued, and the most exciting reports were circulated. But the truth was soon arrived at and quiet restored.

The particulars of the advance upon Virginia and the occupation of Alexandria, will have reached you before the reception of this.—Troops are posted, and are throwing up breastworks along the line from Arlington Heights to Alexandria; and their position, backed as they are by the troops in the city, all of whom hold themselves in readiness to march to their support at fifteen minutes notice, is considered impregnable. The utmost order prevails on the other side, and the lives and property of citizens are as secure as they are here. It was feared that the Zouaves would sack Alexandria in revenge for the assassination of their beloved Colonel; but they manifested no such disposition. When they have an honorable opportunity in fair fight to settle their account with the traitors look out for them.

A sad accident occurred just below our camp yesterday. A member of an Ohio regiment was crossing over to the Pennsylvania encampment to see a brother, when, as he was climbing a fence, his revolver fell from his belt, and exploding, shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.

The encampments around the city form an almost continuous line. On a still night we can hear the challenges from four camps. At dress parade we can hear the music of the bands all playing at once.

We have regular drills now, as follows:—Squad drill for an hour before breakfast. Company drills and target practice from 10 to 11 1-2 A. M. Battalion drill from 3 to 4 1-2 P. M. Dress parade at 5 1-2, after which the column is doubled and closed in mass for evening prayer. At 9 tatoo, and at 9 1-2, *taps* sends all to quarters and extinguish lights.

We are having 'lection to-day as best we may. Egg Pop is plenty in our company, and the boys are as happy as they would be at home. The toasts are mostly "The Loved Ones at Home." We had our flag, which was given us in Providence, raised on our quarters to-day with appropriate ceremonies, and many cheers for the donors and for Newport. The schooner Sea Gull arrived last evening, and to-day we are to have a Rhode Island Clam Bake. We shall endeavor to celebrate it in becoming manner.

A package of *Mercury's* arrive at our camp every Sunday regularly—a very welcome and ample supply, for which we are duly appreciative.

Some of our company are confined to the hospital. The boys are enjoying themselves finely. The weather has not yet become oppressively warm.

Rev. Mr. Thayer, of our city, preached in camp Sunday morning last—Rev. Mr. Swain, of Providence, in the afternoon. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city were in attendance at both services.

Our friends must not be surprised if articles packed among hospital stores are not promptly received. There being no immediate necessity, these stores are not unpacked on their arrival. A box containing hospital slippers, dressing gowns, shirts, and socks, arrived last week directed to Company F, and the private packages therein have all been delivered.

Our new recruits from Newport arrived early on Saturday morning. We have constant applications to enlist new ones, but there will be no more received. The Adjutant General *positively refuses* to muster another three months' man. It was as much as we could do to obtain permission for these already arrived, to remain.

Since writing the above, I am informed that the clams are a total failure, having spoiled on the passage. However, the ice is good yet; and there are about fourteen hundred packages on board for the regiment, which the boys are on tip-toe anxiety to get hold of. They will be brought up by night.

S.

City Council

NEWPORT, May 30, 1861.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Alderman J. G. Albro, Powell, Ailman, Townsend, and S. S. Albro.

Two grand and three petit jurors were drawn for the June term of the United States Circuit Court.

Finance Report No. 13, recommending bills amounting to $2,550,68 be paid from City Treasury. Granted.

Petition of Phenix Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, for rights and privileges. Recommended by Board of Firewards and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Phenix Hook and Ladder Co. of this city, be and they are hereby authorized to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the rights and privileges that the other companies now have in this city, provided by an ordinance entitled an "Ordinance establishing a Fire Department."

Licenses were granted to James Livsey and Philip Riley to keep stores for the sale of confectionary, fruit and segars.

Resolved, That the city tax assessed against Isaac S. Boss July 1860, amounting to nine dollars, against personal property, be and the same is hereby remitted. Passed.

Report of Finance Committee in regard to pay of City Physician. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be paid to Dr. H. E. Turner from the City Treasury, for professional services during the prevalence of the small pox in this city during the past three months, and in full for all demands of Dr. Turner against the city.

Petition of Public School Committee for funds to meet expenses. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to pay to the Treasurer of the Public School Committee, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to pay the balance of the expenses of the public schools of this city for the present municipal year.

Report of City Council on the Jewish Synagogue Fund. Read and ordered to be communicated to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That Ald. Ailman on the part of this Board, with such others as the Common Council may add, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to make arrangements for the organization of the Government for the ensuing municipal year. Passed.

Resolved, That all unfinished business pending before the City Council, be and the same is hereby referred to the next session of the City Council. Passed.

Adj. to Monday 3d inst., at 2 1-2 o'clock p. m.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, Messrs. Stoddard, G. A. Simmons, Coggeshall, Bush, Underwood, Chafee, Cranston, jr. and Burdick.

Councilman Coggeshall was chosen President pro. tem,

Finance Report No. 13. Concurred in.

Resolution to remit tax against Isaac S. Boss Concurred in.

Report of Committee on the communication of Doct. Henry E. Turner. Concurred in.

Resolution to allow Doct. Henry E. Turner $300 for medical services. Concurred in.

Annual Report of the City Council on the Jewish Synagague Fund. Concurred in.

Resolution relative to unfinished business.—Concurred in.

Resolution to appoint Committee to make arrangements for the organization of the new City government. Concurred in and Messrs. Bush and Burdick appointed on the part of this Board.

Communication from the School Committee. Laid on the table.

Resolution to pay School Committee $1500. Laid on the table until the next meeting.

Report of Board of firewards on petition of Hook and Ladder Co. Concurred in.

Resolution relative to rights and privileges of Hook and Ladder Co. Concurred in.

Adj. to Monday, 3d inst., at 2 1-2 o'clock p. m.

PAY OF THE NEW REGIMENT.—The following table gives the amount of pay and allowance of officers and men who will compose the Second Regiment from this State, in accordance with army regulations and the general order recently issued:

		Allowance for rations	Allowance for horses.	Allowance for servants	Total per month.
Colonel,	$95 00	$54 00	$24 00	$45 00	$218 00
Lieut. Colonel	80 00	45 00	24 00	45 00	194 00
Major	70 00	36 00	24 00	45 00	175 00
Captain	60 00	36 00		22 50	118 50
First Lieutenant	50 00	36 00		22 50	108 50
Second Lieutenant,	45 00	36 00		22 50	103 50
Assistant Surgeon,	53 33	36 00	8 00	23 50	120 83
Chaplain	70 00	36 00	16 00	23 50	145 50
Sergeant Major	21 00				21 00
Qr. Master Sergeant,	17 00				17 00
Commissary Sergeant,	21 00				21 00
Hospital Steward,	20 00				20 00
First Sergeant,	20 00				20 00
Other Sergeants	17 00				17 00
Corporals	13 00				13 00
Comp'y Musicians,	12 00				12 00
Wagoners	14 00				14 00
Privates	11 00				11 00
Regimental Band					
Six members each,	34 00				34 00
Six members each,	20 00				20 00
12 members each,	17 00				17 00

Adjutant, in addition to pay of Lieutenant, $18 per month.

Quartermaster, in addition to pay of Lieutenant, $26 per month.

Privates are allowed $2 50 per month for clothing; 50 cents for every 20 miles travel going to and returning from place of rendezvous, and $100 when honorably discharged.

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS IN ENGLAND.—The Birmingham correspondent of the London Times wrote on the 11th instant:

"At the early part of the week commissioners from New York, Ohio and Massachusetts arrived here for the purpose of purchasing and entering into contracts for a supply of rifles. They came by the Persia, and had letters of credit for a large amount upon one of the first London houses.—They purchased the whole of the rifles in store, obtaining, probably, about 7000, the larger proportion of which will be shipped and sent out by the Persia to-day, and contracts were entered into for a continuous supply for three months."

DEATH OF AN OLD BANK PRESIDENT.—Gen. Christopher Rhodes died in Pawtuxet, R. I., Friday morning, at the great age of eighty-five years. He was for many years president of the Pawtuxet Bank, and during his long life, had held various civil and military trusts.

FALL OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.—Mr. Edward H. House, formerly of Boston, and now the correspondent of the New York Tribune, was with Colonel Ellsworth, when he was shot, and furnishes an account of the tragedy to that paper, from which we take the following:

"He was accompanied by Mr. H. J. Winser, Military Secretary to the regiment, the Chaplain, the Rev. E. W. Dodge, and myself. At first he summoned no guard to follow him, but he afterward turned and called forward a single squad, with a Sergeant from the first company. We passed quickly through the streets, meeting a few bewildered travellers issuing from the principal hotel, which seemed to be slowly coming to its daily senses, and were about to turn toward the telegraph office, when the Colonel, first of all, caught sight of the Secession flag, which has so long swung insolently in full view of the President's House. He immediately sent back the Sergeant, with an order for the advance of the entire first company, and, leaving the matter of the telegraph office for a while, pushed on to the hotel, which proved to be the Marshall House, a second class inn.

On entering the open door, the Colonel met a man in his shirt and trousers, of whom he demanded what sort of flag it was that hung above the roof. The stranger, who seemed greatly alarmed, declared that he knew nothing of it, and that he was only a boarder there. Without questioning him further the Colonel sprang up stairs, and we all followed to the topmost story, whence by means of a ladder, he clambered to the roof, cut down the flag with Winser's knife, and brought it from its staff. There were two men in bed in the garret, whom we had not observed at all when we entered, their position being somewhat concealed, but who now rose in great apparent amazement, although I observed that they were more than half dressed. We at once turned to descend, Private Brownell leading the way, and Col. Ellsworth immediately following him with the flag. As Brownell reached the first landing place, or entry, after a descent of some dozen steps, a man jumped from a dark passage, and hardly noticing the private, leveled a double-barreled gun square at the Colonel's breast. Brownell made a quick pass to turn the weapon aside, but the fellow's hand was firm, and he discharged one barrel straight to its aim, the slugs or buckshot with which it was loaded entering the Colonel's heart, and killing him instantly. I think my arm was resting on poor Ellsworth's shoulder at the moment. At any rate, he seemed to fall almost from my own grasp. He was on the second or third step from the landing, and he dropped forward with that heavy, horrible headlong weight which always comes of sudden death inflicted in this manner. His assailant had turned like a flash to give the contents of the other barrel to Brownell, but either he could not command his aim or the Zouave was too quick with him, for the slugs went over his head, and passed through the panels and wainscot of a door which sheltered some sleeping lodgers. Simultaneously with this second shot, and sounding like the echo of the first, Brownell's rifle was heard, and the assassin staggered backward. He was hit exactly in the middle of the face, and the wound, as I afterward saw it, was the most frightful I ever witnessed. Of course Brownell did not know how fatal his shot had been, and so before the man dropped, he thrust his sabre bayonet through and through the body, the force of the blow sending the dead man violently down the upper section of the second flight of stairs, at the foot of which he lay with his face to the floor. Winser ran from above, crying 'Who is hit?' but as he glanced downward by our feet, he needed no answer."

The murderer, Jackson, it is said, had compelled the citizens of Alexandria to subscribe toward the purchase of the flag which was pulled down, on peril of being marked as untrue to the secession interest.

MASONIC.—The M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Rhode Island, held its annual meeting in Masons' Hall, in Providence, on Monday. It was voted to celebrate St. John's Day, (24th June) with Eureka Lodge No. 22, in Portsmouth. Officers for the year ensuing were elected and installed as follows:

Grand Master—M. W. Ariel Ballou, of Woonsocket.
Deputy Grand Master—R. W. Philip B. Bourne, of Bristol.
Grand Senior Warden—R. W. William B. Blanding of Providence.
Grand Junior Warden—R. W. Asa Hildreth, of Newport.
Grand Treasurer—W. Gardner T. Swarts, of Providence.
Grand Secretary—W. Thomas A. Doyle, of Providence.
Grand Senior Deacon—W. Ezra S. Dodge, of Providence.
Grand Junior Deacon—W. Israel M. Hopkins, of Chepachet.
Grand Senior Steward—W. Henry F. Smith, of Pawtucket.
Grand Junior Steward—W. Charles A. Greene, of Bristol.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. Bro. Charles H. Titus, of Newport.
Grand Marshal—W. Emerson Goddard, of Woonsocket.
Grand Sword-bearer—W. Benedict Aldrich, of Chepachet.
Grand Pursuivant—W. Benjamin J. Brown, of Providence.
Grand Tyler—Bro. Ebenezer B. White, of Providence.

THE last number of Vanity Fair contains representations of a member of the famous New York Seventh Regiment, in two distinct aspects of his life; the first exhibiting him as a diner at Delmonico's, and the second as a diner at Annapolis. In the first, a dainty gentleman delicately dips into his duck and sips his Chateaux Margaux, while, in the second, a woe begone "soger boy," clad in regimentals, and seated on the ground, dives into a tub of grub, with a utensil that looks very much as if it might be a carpenter's chisel. In one, a putty-headed waiter pours the wine and stands ready to pour anything else; while in the other, the only waiter is a barrel, labeled "salt pork." The boys of the Seventh have doubtless come to a practical knowledge of things necessary and unnecessary, which they had not previously obtained.

THE Mayor of Alexandria declares that the people would prefer the presence of ten other regiments than one of the Zouaves. Among the most violent secessionists who have left town was the Episcopal clergyman of the church where Washington worshipped. Arms were found in the Mansion House, where Washington received a major's commission from Gen. Braddock.—Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth, had in his own possession a number of the most destructive weapons, including a volcanic rifle—capable of 32 discharges without reloading—Colt's revolving rifle, double barrelled guns, revolvers, and a small howitzer. He had persistently boasted of his individual power to hold his house against any attack.

IN THE WRONG HARNESS.—Capt. Wardell, of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, reports that several men arrived at Alexandria, on Monday, who have recently been drummed out of the Southern army for refusing to obey orders.—They were originally from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and had been impressed into the service while living in the South. They report twenty thousand troops within twenty-five miles of Alexandria. They are proved not to be imposters, from the fact that many of the Massachusetts men recognized them as old acquaintances.

DOES NOT SEEM TO FLOURISH.—The journals of the seceded States have been boasting of the large number of letters of marque which have been taken out, and that the Gulf will soon be swarming with the piratical craft. The facts however do not seem to bear out this boast, for we see in the New Orleans Picayune attention called to an advertisement for the taking of stock in the enterprise of fitting out a swift propeller to be used for privateering. The notice is a very convincing proof that capitalists were not rushing eagerly into such an investment.

SOUTHERN CONFIDENCE.—As a significant indication of Southern confidence in the insecurity of affairs in that section, we may mention the fact that, within a few days past we have received from parties residing in slave States, thousands of dollars intrusted to us for safe keeping. This shows in language stronger than words can express it, what some of our Southern friends think of us and of the government under which we live. We received one single draft for ten thousand dollars.—*Scientific American.*

A SNARL OF GOVERNORS, AND GOVERNORS IN A SNARL.—Governor King sent Governor Arnold to Governor Hubbard, to take Governor Dorr, but Governor Hubbard told Governor Arnold to tell Governor King, that he, Governor Hubbard, would not deliver to him, (Governor Arnold,) Governor Dorr, for the gratification of Governor King: as he, Governor Hubbard, did not think that he, Governor King, was a Governor after all—and therefore had no right to send a Governor to a Governor for a Governor.—*Prov. Herald.*

LIEUT. SLEMMER.—This brave and accomplished officer who arrived from Fort Pickens in the transport steamship Philadelphia, is now at Fort Hamilton, with his men—the original garrison at Pickens—and will remain there until he and they are recuperated.

General Assembly.

MAY SESSION—NEWPORT.

TUESDAY, May 28.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by His Excellency Governor Sprague.

All the Senators were present, and the oath of office was administered to them by the Secretary of State.

John F. Tobey of Providence, was unanimously re-elected Clerk.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brown of Newport.

Mr. Cooke of Warren, was appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate had duly organized and was ready to proceed to business.

The Senate accepted an invitation to join the House in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving and counting the votes for general officers cast at the last April election.

After this duty had been performed, the Senate returned to its own chamber, and then adjourned until ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

HOUSE.—The House of Representatives was called to order at half past ten o'clock by Mr. Cozzens of Newport, when the towns were severally called, and the certificates of the election of members given in.

The roll was called, and nearly all the members answered to their names.

The Secretary of State came in and administered the oath of office to the members elect.

The chair then announced the next business to be the election of Speaker.

Mr. Dixon of Westerly, nominated the Hon. Oscar A. Updike of Providence, for that office.—There being no other nomination, he was declared unanimously elected, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Dixon of Westerly and Mr. Holmes of Providence.

The Speaker, on taking the chair, briefly returned his thanks to the House for its renewed manifestation of confidence by his unanimous re-election to its chief office.

Thomas S. Anthony of Providence and William Stevens, Jr., of Newport, were re-elected Clerks of the House.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Titus of Newport.

On motion of Mr. Dixon of Westerly, a communication was ordered to be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Updike of South Kingstown, the Governor and Senate were invited to join the House in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving and counting the votes cast at the April election for general officers.

A communication was received from the Senate, announcing that that body accepted the invitation of the House, and would join it immediately for the purpose indicated in its resolution.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.—The two Houses having joined in Grand Committee, Governor Sprague announced that they had met to receive and count the votes cast at the annual election in April last for general officers.

On motion of Mr. Cooke of Warren, a committee of five from the county of Providence, and three from each of the other counties, was appointed to count the votes.

The Grand Committee then took a recess until half past three o'clock.

At half past three o'clock, the Grand Committee re assembled, his Excellency the Governor in the chair.

Mr. Francis of Providence, from the select committee appointed to count the votes for general officers, made the following report:

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor is 22,349, and that 11,175 votes are necessary to a choice. That 12,005 electors voted for William Sprague of Providence; that 10,326 electors voted for James Y. Smith of Providence; and that 18 electors voted scattering.—They further report that the said William Sprague is elected Governor by a majority of 1,661 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Lieutenant Governor is 22,426, and that 11,214 votes are necessary to a choice. That 11,966 electors voted for Samuel G. Arnold of Middletown; that 10,455 electors voted for Simon Henry Greene of Warwick; and that five electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said Samuel G. Arnold is elected by a majority of 1,506 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State is 22,367, and that 11,184 votes are necessary to a choice. That 22,361 electors voted for John R. Bartlett of Providence; and that 6 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said John R. Bartlett is elected by a majority of 22,355 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General is 22,342, and that 11,157 votes are necessary to a choice. That 11,926 electors voted for Walter S. Burges of Cranston; that 10,400 electors voted for Sullivan Ballou of Cranston; and that 4 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said Walter S. Burges is elected by a majority of 1,522 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer is 22,342, and that 11,172 votes are necessary to a choice. That 22,329 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker of Newport; and that 13 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said Samuel A. Parker is elected by a majority of 22,316 votes over all others.

Accompanying the report was the following resolution, which was read and passed:

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they hereby are, elected for the year ensuing:

William Sprague of Providence, Governor.

Samuel G. Arnold of Middletown, Lieutenant Governor.

John R. Bartlett of Providence, Secretary of State.

Walter S. Burges of Cranston, Attorney General.

Samuel A. Parker of Newport, General Treasurer.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the Secretary of State; and to the Secretary of State, Attorney General and General Treasurer by the Governor.

Proclamation was then made of the election according to ancient usage.

On motion, the ballots cast at this election were ordered to be burned by the Sheriff of the county of Newport.

The Grand Committee then rose, the two houses separated, and the Senate retired to its own chamber.

The House resumed its sitting, Mr. Speaker Updike in the chair; when, on motion, it adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

SENATE.—His Excellency the Governor presented the returns of the various military companies of the officers elected by them at their annual meetings, which were approved.

The Secretary of State made a report on the 6th volume of Colonial Records, which was received and ordered to be communicated to the House.

A resolution for the distribution of the Colonial Records, and for procuring materials for succeeding volumes, was read and passed.

A resolution relative to settlement of accounts with the United States was read and passed.

A resolution appointing a joint select committee on the memorial of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, was read and passed, and Messrs. E. R. Potter and Wm. S. Slater were named as the committee.

A resolution for the paving of the gutters leading to the State House in Providence. Read and passed.

The act in amendment to the 36th Chapter of the Revised Statutes—of the Militia, came from the House, was read, the rule suspended, and the act passed.

Petition of St. Stephen's Church, for amendment of charter. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the accompanying act passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the act in amendment to the Statute of Limitation, which was read and passed.

Also the act in relation to warehouses and warehouse receipts, which was read and passed

By invitation from the House the Senate went into Grand Committee.

After the Grand Committee rose the Senate adjourned to 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

HOUSE.—The House passed the following acts of incorporation:

An act to incorporate the Sprague Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company in Providence.

An act to incorporate the Pawners' Bank in Providence.

An act to incorporate the R. I. Air Light Company.

An act to incorporate the Providence Rubber Company.

An act passed both Houses authorizing the Commander-in-Chief to raise and equip a regiment to serve in the army of the United States for the term of three years, the members thereof to receive a bounty of twelve dollars per month for three months, the same as the regiment now in service.

A resolution came from the Senate, providing for paving the gutters leading to State House in Providence, which was read and passed in concurrence.

A resolution came from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to settle accounts with the Government of the United States, for money expended during the present war, was read and referred to Finance Committee.

The report of the Secretary of State in reference to the 6th volume of the Colonial Records, came from the Senate.

A resolution from the Senate in relation to the distribution of these volumes, was read and passed in concurrence.

On motion the Senate were invited to join the House in Grand Committee, for the election of State officers, and such other business as may come before them.

The Governor and Senators soon after came in and the two Houses united.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.—The two Houses met in Grand Committee, Gov. Sprague in the chair, and made the following appointments:

STATE AUDITOR.

William R. Watson.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County—John W. Davis.
Providence County—John A. Gardner.
Bristol County—Robert S. Andrews.
Kent County—Ira O. Seamans.
Washington County—Powel Helme.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County—John W. Davis.
Providence County—Amasa S. Westcott.
Bristol County—Robert S. Andrews.
Kent County—Ira O. Seamens.
Washington County—Elisha Clarke.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County—David M. Coggeshall.
Providence County—Nathaniel Wheaton.
Bristol County—Hiram D. Maxfield.
Kent County—Thomas Bateman.
Washington County—Thomas S. Wightman.

COURT OF MAGISTRATES.

Providence County—Edwin Metcalf, John F. Tobey, William Sanford.

COURT OF JUSTICES.

Newport County George Turner, James G. Topham.

Railroad Commissioners—Daniel C. Hiscox, John Gould, Joseph P. Manton, Alpheus F. Angell, William J. Miller.

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries—Wm. Foster, Wm. C. Tilley, James H. Parsons, James S. Mason, Francis W. Reynolds.

Committee to Inspect Ferries—Lorenzo D. Tallman, Joseph Eaton, jr., John M. Anthony.

Inspector of Beef and Pork—Alfred W. Fiske.

Inspector of Scythe Stones—Wellington Aldrich.

Inspector of Lime—George W. Hall.

Commissioners of Providence Washington Bridge—Edward D. Pearce, Sturges Carpenter, Nathaniel Fairbrother.

Agent Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike—Lewis Fairbrother.

On motion of Mr. Cooke, Senator from Warren, the Grand Committee rose and the two Houses separated.

THURSDAY, May 30.

SENATE.—Petition of W. W. Brown and others for act to incorporate Providence Rubber Co.; of Stephen Harris and others to incorporate the Air Light Co.; of Wm. D. Ely and others to incorporate Allendale Co.; of Byron Sprague for Cotton Gin Manufacturing Co., and of the Western Land Company, were all granted and acts passed.

Mr. Pearce from the Committee on Corporations, presented the petition of the Newport and Fall River Railroad Co., for revival and amendment of act entitled "An act to incorporate the Newport and Fall River Rail Road Co. Passed in concurrence.

The resolution providing for the building of a jail house in Washington county, was read and passed in concurrence.

His Excellency the Governor announced the following appointments:

Commissioners of Public Schools—Henry Rousmaniere, Warwick.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island—Lorenzo Littlefield, New Shoreham.

State Prison Inspectors—Horatio N. Slater, Wm. E. Hamlin, James G. Anthony, Zachariah Allen, Byron Sprague, A. R. Tourtelot, Thos. P. Shepard.

Aids to Commander-in-Chief—Lyman B. Frieze Providence; Byron Sprague, Providence; Amasa Sprague, Cranston; John A. Gardner and Samuel P. Sanford, Providence.

HOUSE.—Petition of John B. L. Watson, for leave to adopt child; also the petition of William Powers, otherwise Costigan, for a change of name. Granted, and the accompany act passed.

Act in amendment of the Act in Limitation of Actions, passed in concurrence.

Act in amendment to Sec. 2, chap. 181 of the Revised Statutes, "of Attachments," was passed in concurrence.

Petition of the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, for amendment of charter, granted, and the act passed.

Petition of Jesse L. Morse and others, for an act to incorporate the Westerly Gas Light Co., granted, and the accompanying act passed.

Petition of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Co., for an act of incorporation. Granted and the act passed.

Petition of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for amendment of charter. Granted and act passed.

Petition of St. Stephen's Church, for amendment of charter. Granted and the accompanying act passed.

Petition to incorporate the Western Land Co., came from the Senate and the House concurred in granting the prayer of the petition, and the passage of the act.

The Committee on Corporations, reported in reference to the necessity of building a Jail in Washington county, with a resolution in favor of its erection. After a debate, the resolution was passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Cozzens of Newport, the Senate were invited to join the House in Grand Committee for the purpose of completing the election of civil and military officers.

The Governor and the Hon. Senate joined the House immediately, and the two Houses in Grand Committee elected the following officers:

Adjutant General—Edward C. Mauran.
Quartermaster General—Thomas J. Stead
Paymaster General—Jabez C. Knight.
Surgeon General—Francis L. Wheaton.

Grand Committee arose and the two Houses separated.

Mr. Dixon from the Committee reported the petition of the Long Wharf Trustees for powers to lease said wharf, which was read and passed.

Petition of the Providence beneficient Society, for removal of remains from their Cemetery to the Swan Point Cemetery, with an accompanying act. Passed.

A resolution appointing Mr. Pardon W. Stevens to make repairs on the State House at Newport, at an expense not exceeding $200, was read and passed.

Mr. Dixon of Westerly, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this General Assembly welcome to this State the officers, professors and students and persons attached to the U. S. Naval Academy, and that we will do all in our power to promote the convenience of the members and to advance the objects of this institution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly will cede to the United States jurisdiction over any territory within this State to which they may acquire title in any place, for the location of said Academy, not to exceed 150 acres in quantity.

Resolved, That our Representatives and Senators in Congress be requested to use their influence in procuring the permanent location of said Academy at Newport in this State.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of the Navy, to the officers in command at the Naval Academy, and to each one of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Read and passed.

THE SACRED REMAINS.—We have already inserted a contradiction of the sensation falsehood which was recently imposed on a New York paper, that the remains of the Pater Patriæ had been removed from Mount Vernon by the late proprietor of the estate; but we yield to the request of the esteemed Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association to give a place to the following:—

"We are requested by the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association to state that the assertion, which appeared in a New York paper of the 15th instant, to the effect that Col. J. A. Washington had caused the removal of the remains of General Washington from Mount Vernon, is utterly false and without foundation.

"Never, since first laid in this, his chosen resting place, have the remains of our Great Father reposed more quietly and peacefully than now, when all the outer world is distracted by warlike thoughts and deeds. And the public—the owners of this noble possession—need fear no molestation of this one *national* spot, belonging alike to North and South; over it there can be no dispute. *No* individual or individuals have the *right*, and surely none can have the *inclination*, to disturb this sacred deposit.

"The ladies have taken every necessary precaution for the protection of the place, and it is their earnest desire that the public should feel confidence in their faithfulness to their trust, and believe that Mount Vernon *is safe* under the guardianship of the Ladies of the "*Mount Vernon Association of the Union.*"

HAVELOCKS FOR THE RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.—Quarter Master General Stead sent the Havelocks, which have been made and presented by the ladies of this city and Newport, to our troops at Washington, on Monday.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—*Thursday Last.*

At market 1100 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 1600 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $6,25; first quality $6,50; second quality $6 00; third quality $5,75.

Working Oxen—$100, 115, 120, 130 a 140.

Milch Cows—$39 a 40; common 18 a 19.

Veal Calves—$3, 4 a 5.

Stores—*Yearlings*—None; two years old none; three years old $16 a 19.

Hides, 4 1-2 a 5 c; *Tallow*—5 1-2 a 6c.

Sheep & Lambs—$1 25 a 1 50; extra $2, 3, 4 a 5 00.

Pelts—$1 a 1 25 each. Calf Skins 8 a 9.

Swine—Stores, wholesale 6 a 8c; retail 6 a 9c; spring pigs 11c; fat hogs, still fed, 4 3-4c corn fed, 5 1-8c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE. 1861.		SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	HIGH water
1	SATURDAY,	4 25	7 30	31	2 07
2	SUNDAY,	4 25	7 30	58	2 48
3	MONDAY,	4 25	7 31	1 26	3 29
4	TUESDAY,	4 24	7 31	1 41	4 11
5	WEDNESDAY,	4 24	7 32	2 9	4 55
6	THURSDAY,	4 24	7 33	2 44	5 42
7	FRIDAY,	4 23	7 33	3 28	6 32

Moon's 1st qr. 15th day, 5th hour, 32m. even.

Special Notices.

Paper Hangings.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered for sale by

COTTRELL & BRYER,
March 16—tf *89 Thames St.*

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

"BERKELEY INSTITUTE,"

Corner Church and School Streets.

THIS SCHOOL is thoroughly organized, has a full corps of teachers, and three distinct departments, English, Classical and French.—The studies are so arranged as to afford boys the most ample facilities for preparing themselves for college, the Scientific School or the Counting Room. Pupils admitted for instruction in the Modern Languages alone, or for lessons in Music and Drawing, if desired.

There is a distinct class of young ladies in the higher English studies and the modern languages.

The SUMMER TERM, 20th session, commences on

TUESDAY, April 30, 1861.
WM. C. LEVERETT,
April 13—tf Principal.

A 1st Class Physician Always at Hand.

DR GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES, consisting of Forty different Remedies, have been a long time before the public and thoroughly tested. They are the prescriptions of an experienced Family Physician,

These curatives are very carefully prepared and put up in neat form, at 25 cents each box, or in vial cases to suit the wants of every family. They will prove to be as represented, and will seldom fail to cure where a cure is possible. The symptoms of disease and method of treatment are given in Manual accompanying medicines.

LIST OF
DR GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CURATIVES.
DEPOT, 136 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

No.
1—CURES FEVER and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness.
2—CURES WORM FEVER, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite.
3—CURES COLIC, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness.
4—CURES DIARRHEA, of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
5—CURES DYSENTERY, Gripings, and Bilious Colic.
6—CURES CHOLERA MORBUS and Cholera.
7—CURES COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat.
8—CURES NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Toothache, Face-ache, Neuralgia.
9—CURES HEADACHE, Nervous, Bilious and Sick Headache Dizziness and a Rush of Blood to the Head.
10—CURES DYSPEPSIA, Heart Burn, Acidity, Weak Stomach, Distress after Eating, Constipation, &c.
11—CURES SUPPRESSED MENSES, Scanty or Delaying.
12—CURES LEUCORRHŒA or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses.
13—CURES CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Oppressed Breathing.
14—CURES SALT RHEUM, Crusty Eruptions, Scald Head, Dandruff, Barber's Itch.
15—CURES RHEUMATISM, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side, or Limbs.
16—CURES FEVER AND AGUE, Dumb Ague, &c.
17—CURES PILES, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding.
18—CURES OPTHALMY, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight, Scrofulous Sore Eyes.
19—CURES CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head; Influenza.
20—CURES WHOOPING COUGH or Spasmodic Cough.
21—CURES ASTHMA, Wheezing, Labored Breathing.
22—CURES EAR DISEASES, Noise in the Head, Earache.
23—CURES SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Old Ulcers.
24—CURES DEBILITY, Physical or Nervous Weakness.
25—CURES DROPSY, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swelling.
26—CURES VERTIGO, Nausea, Vomiting, Sea Sickness.
27—CURES URINARY DISEASES, Gravel, Painful Urination.
28—CURES SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility.
29—CURES SORE MOUTH, Cankered Mouth, &c.
30—CURES URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful, or Scalding Urination.
31—CURES PAINFUL MENSES, Pressures and Irritation.
32—CURES HEART DISEASE, Palpitation, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Sufferings at Change of Life.
33—CURES CONVULSIONS, Spasms, Cramps of all kinds.
34—CURES BILIOUSNESS, as Want of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints.
35—CURES BOILS, Carbuncles, and Sores of the kind.
36—CURES ACUTE ERUPTIONS, as Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c.
37—CURES CHRONIC COUGHS, Dry or Moist Cough.
38—CURES SNUFFLES or Catarrh in the Head of Infants.
39—CURES CONSTITUTIONAL Disposition to Attacks of Headache.
40—CURES CONSTITUTIONAL ASTHMA.

For a more particular account of diseases for which these remedies may be used, see Dr. Gifford's Manual, which will be furnished free to applicants.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Morocco Case of Forty Vials, with book,	$9.00
Morocco Case of Thirty Vials, with book,	7.00
Morocco Case of Twenty Vials, with book,	5.00
Morocco Case of Fifteen Vials, with book,	4.00
Single Boxes, large size, directions inside,	25
5 Boxes, with book of directions,	1.00
12 Boxes, with book of directions,	2.00

Cases or boxes filled with such remedies as parties may order, will be sent to any part of the country on receipt of the prices, in bank notes or postage stamps, free of charge.

Address, PHILIP LEE,
May 4—1y eow. No. 136 William street, New York.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

DR MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL DISEASES OF WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence R. I. See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In Providence 23d ult., Mr. JOHN E. SMITH to Miss CARRIE S. WHEELER, both of P.

DIED.

In this city 26th ult., SARAH A., daughter of Dr. Daniel Watson.

In Tiverton 5th ult., Mrs ROBY DENNIS, aged 82 years.

In Syracuse, N. Y., 4th ult., LOUISA H., wife of Thomas E. Townsend, formerly of this city, and daughter of the late David Wade, Esq., of Cincinnati, aged 31 years and 18 days.

In Providence 23d ult., SAMUEL C., only child of S L Blaisdell; 20th, CHARLES H., son of the late Capt. Daniel Hayford, aged 41 years.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

TUESDAY, May 28.—Ship Young Eagle, Little, Providence for Shediac, NB.

Schr M Marcy, Davis, fm Elizabethport, (with mainsail split and bulwarks stove; Fakir, Heath, fm Phil, to dis'g; D Brown, Heald, and Iram Smith, McGivern, Fall River for Baltimore; T Borden, Wrightington, do for Phil; F Ellen, Clark, Somerset for do; Zoe, Potter, Providence for do.

THURSDAY, May 30—Brig John Pierce, Carrigan, fm Sagua 18th. Capt. Benj. Melvill had left the vessel 5 days previous in a boat, since which time, no tidings had been received of him.

Memoranda.

Heard from about Feb. 20th, bark Dominga, Lee, NB, 150 sp since leaving Tombez.

A letter from Capt. Deblois, of bark Merlin, of NB, reports her at Talcahuano April 4th, oil as before reported. Had shipped 9100 gallons sp oil home.

Spoken May 1, no lat, &c, bark Martha Anna, Chase, fm Philadelphia for Key West.

Cld at St John, NB, 23d ult, schr Pocahontas, Cameron, for Thomaston.

Arr at Cardenas 17th, schr Fanny Fern, Briggs, from Havana.

THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.—The city of Alexandria, Virginia, which recent news makes the central point of interest, is on the right bank of the Potomac, seven miles below Washington.—It is a port of entry, and contains a population of about nine thousand inhabitants. The river at this point is nearly a mile wide, and affords a commodious harbor for ships of the largest tonnage. It is also a place where ship building is carried on to some extent. The city is regularly laid out, gas-lighted, and contains a court house, twelve churches, three banks, two newspaper offices, and several large public schools. The place is important to Virginia, as a convenient point for the export of corn, tobacco and coal. The trade of Alexandria has been materially increased of late by the opening of the canal to Georgetown, intersecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and a railroad ninety miles long, extending to Gordonsville, on the Virginia Central Railroad. This connection is a most important one to the South, as the line extends without interruption through the Southern States to Montgomery and Mobile, and connects with branch lines to almost every principle Southern city and port. Its proximity to the capitol renders it a most important position for the Federal Government, and its occupation may be considered an event of no ordinary interest. The very brief period of its occupancy by the rebel forces has rendered it a point of special benefit to them, and no particular annoyance to the Government.

FRIDAY CONTINUES TO BE AN EVENTFUL DAY.—It is noteworthy that every event of importance which has lately taken place occurred on Friday. On that day began the real outbreak of hostilities by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. One week later, "bloody Friday" in Baltimore witnessed the treacherous firing upon Northern troops, with the consequent slaughter and dispersion of that mob of assassins. Friday was consecrated in St. Louis by the seizure of the rebel camp with all the troops, arms, &c., there collected by the secessionists. And next, only six weeks from the commencement of hostilities, the rising sun of another Friday shed his beams upon twelve thousand United States troops upon the soil of Virginia, with the insurgents in full retreat and the Southern shore of the Potomac occupied from Arlington Heights to Alexandria.

THE Southern journals are trying to make a point of the appointment to prominent positions in the Federal Army of officers who have not received a military education at the regular schools. The following officers now in the U. S. service, never graduated at any army school: General Winfield Scott, General Wool, and over thirty Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors, at the head of the army, who have all distinguished themselves in war. Four-fifths of our chief regular officers were educated at other than military establishments, the Lieutenants and Captains being the highest grades in which West Point scholars figure to any conspicuous extent.

THE following table shows the date of the passage of ordinances of secession:

1. South Carolina—December 20.
2. Mississippi—January 9.
3. Alabama—January 11.
4. Florida—January 11.
5. Georgia—January 19.
6. Louisiana—January 26.
7. Texas—February 1.
8. Virginia—April 17.
9. Arkansas—May 6.
10. Tennessee—May 6.
11. North Carolina—May 21.

NEW YORK PRINTERS BOUND FOR THE WAR. The printers of New York city are joining in for the war quite enthusiastically. Six have gone from the Times office, six from the News, twelve from the Tribune, twenty-three from the World, eight from the Herald, six from the Express, eight from Harper's, six from German dailies, and eight or ten from the Journal of Commerce and Courier. These make a total of eighty-five. All told, about two hundred members of the craft have enlisted for the campaign.

JUDGMENT FOR AN OLD NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.—Among the recent decisions at the general term of the Supreme Court of the Albany district, was one in favor of Mr. J. Jaesbury against Bradford O. Wait, for seven years subscription to the Catskill Recorder and Democrat. The decision was in favor of the publisher, and the judgment and costs, we understand, amount to between two and three hundred dollars.

DANDY GOSSIP UTILIZED.—The Duke of Wellington in his youth was a Dublin dandy, and when he was great in after life, and at the head of affairs, kept up his intercourse with his dandy friends, for the purpose of gaining intelligence through their associations and gossiping habits.

STEAM RAISED BY BANK BILLS.—Last week, at St. Louis, bills to the amount of $5,000,000 of the old issue of the Missouri Bank were placed on a dray, carried to the foundry of J. D. Dowdall, thrown under the boilers, a match applied, and steam raised by their agency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rhode Island Bridge Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Rhode Island Bridge Company are hereby notified that the annual dividend will be paid on and after Monday, June 3d, 1861, at the Bank of Rhode Island during bank hours,
June 1 W. A. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE REV. MR. LINDLEY, a returned Missionary of the A. B. C. T. M., or the Rev. Mr. Treat, Secretary of the American Board of Missions, may be expected to preach in the Rev. Dr. Thayer's church to morrow, and on one part of the day, or in the evening, communicate important missionary intelligence.
Newport, June 1, 1861

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 16, 1861.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increase of the regular army an "Army Medical Board" has been convened, and is now in session in New York city, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army.

Applicants must not be less than twenty-one or over thirty years of age.

Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or through the Surgeon General of the Army, stating the residence, place, and date of birth, accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
June 1

Court of Probate, Newport, May 27, 1861.

DANIEL AUSTIN, presents to this Court an instrument in writing, dated 19th May, purporting to be the last will and testament of

MARY ALLEN,

late of Newport, widow, dec., and prays the same be proved and allowed and that letters testamentary on the estate of the deceased may be granted to him named therein, the sole executor thereof. The same is received and is referred to Monday the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a m, at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
June 1 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob Cl'k.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed and duly qualified by the Court of Probate of the city of Newport, administrator on the estate of

ANN G. NORTHAM,

late of said city, deceased, hereby requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to
SETH W. MACY,
June 1 Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

HANNAH BROWN,

late of Newport, single woman, deceased, and having given bond to the Court of Probate of Newport, according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them and all indebted to make immediate payment to
THOMAS S. HOWARD,
June 1 Executor.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

JUST RECEIVED at No. 6 Broad street, a large consignment of Crockery and Glass ware, consisting of Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, Spoon Glasses, Fruit Dishes, China ware, White Granite and common Crockery in all varieties.—Also, 100 Kerosene Lamps, all of which will be sold very low to suit the times.
June 1 F. STANHOPE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of

George Bowen & Co.

is by mutual consent this day dissolved, and George Bowen is hereby empowered to settle the business of the late firm.
GEORGE BOWEN,
STEPHEN B. CHACE
Newport, April 1, 1861.
The business will be continued by
June 1—1w GEORGE BOWEN.

The Poor Widow Consoled.

A poor widow sat one day, quite sad,
Inclining to despair,—
She saw her girls all poorly clad,
Her means were very spare,
Just then she heard a friendly voice,
It whispers in her ear,
Cheer up, good news for these dear girls—
You have no need to fear,
For though your means be very small,
The truth I do adore,
You have enough to cloth them all,
At YOUNG'S New Dry Goods store.

NEW BOOKS.

The Partizan Leader, a key to the disunion conspiracy.
Dime Squad drill book,
Soldiers Guide, a complete manual and drill book for the use of Volunteers and militia.
The Recruit,
Dime Biography No. 6, Gen. Winfield Scott,
Hardee's Tactics,
Scott's "
June 1 WARD, Agent.

PAPER HANGINGS, Fire Board Pieces,
June 1 WARD, Agent.

A large assortment of FANS of all styles, PERFUMERY of the best quality, Soaps &c., CANES, Riding Whips, Bird Whistles, Feather and Dust Brushes, Chamois Skins, Silver Soap, Polishing Powder, Flasks, Whisp Brooms, Hearth Brushes, Rubber, Ivory, Horn and Shell Combs, of various styles, Plated, Britania and Silver in great variety, Visiting, and Wedding Card Plates engraved.

CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES AT SHORT NOTICE.

H. MASON HAMMETT.
June 1

ALL SOLD—The first edition of the new song, "Hurrah for Rhode Island," and the second edition of "Gov. Sprague's Grand March." The second edition of the former and third of the latter, now ready at the City Music Store, 83 Thames street.
June 1 T. W. WOOD.

PIANOFORTES TO LET—One large seven octave, and every way first class instrument. One good instrument, smaller, and one for a low price, all to rent at City Music store, 83 Thames street, by
June 1 T. W. WOOD.

Corsets, Corsets.—Railroad and Jenny Lind Corsets, at YOUNG'S,
June 1 South Store Brick Block.

CLOAKS.—A few more of those nice Cloaks which we shall sell cheap to close them out at SOUTH STORE.
June 1 Young's Brick Block.

PIANO FORTS TO RENT for the season.
June 1 WARD, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
HATS & CAPS,
AT
Thos. J. Weaver's
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
149 THAMES STREET.
Comprising
GENT'S
DRESS HATS,
SOFT FELT HATS,
ALSO,
CAPS,
in great variety,—together with
UNION
STRAW HATS,
For Men and Boys,
and several
NOVELTIES,
IN SHAPE OF
Infants Fancy Trimmed
TURBANS.
ALSO,
Military Fatigue Caps,
all of which will be sold at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
THOMAS J. WEAVER,
May 25 149 Thames street.

For Sale or Lease.

THE VERY DESIRABLE sea-side residence, within two miles of this city, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Balch. For terms, &c. apply to H. Y. CRANSTON & SON,
Newport, R. I.,
or S. COMBRELONG, Esq.,
14 Wall street, New York.
Newport, R. I., May 25.
Albany Journal, Boston Journal and Baltimore American, will copy and continue for two weeks, and send their bills to H. Y. C. & Son.

Aquidneck Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of Directors, will be held at their Banking Room on Monday, June 3, 1861, at 10 1-2 o'clock a. m.
May 25 J. W. VOSE, Cash'r.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Military Tactics.
Cavalry Tactics, published by order of the War Department,
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics,
The Recruit,
Beadle's Dime Squad-Drill-Book,
Silas Warner, by George Eliot,
Trumps, by Geo. W. Curtis,
Atlantic Magazine for June,
Harpers new Monthly for June,
A very large assortment of Union Envelopes, for sale by
May 25 CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

BUTTONS.—Navy, Army, State and a large variety of other styles, of the best quality of Buttons, can be found at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
May 25 70 Thames street.

100 BOXES Gold Chop No. 1 Fire Crackers, for sale by
May 25 WM. NEWTON & CO.

A BEAUTIFUL article of White Ash Coal, for ranges, &c., by
May 25 CHAS. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE, a prime lot of Stable Manure, by
May 25 CHAS. WILLIAMS.

ORANGES and Lemons, by the box or retail,
May 25 R. WILSON.

PINE APPLES, Bananas, Cocoanuts, for sale at R. WILSON'S,
May 25 79 Thames street.

PEANUTS by the bag, bushel or quart, at
May 25 R. WILSON'S.

BERMUDA POTATOES and Tomatoes, just received for sale at R. WILSON'S,
May 25 79 Thames street.

ASPARAGUS, Lettuce, Radishes and Spinach, for sale at R. WILSON'S,
May 25 79 Thames street.

BASKETS—Election Baskets, for sale at
May 25 R. WILSON'S.

NECK TIES—Union Neck Ties just received by
April 27 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

CHEAP CARPETS—Carpets of fair quality and good patterns from 25 to 50 cents per yard, at
May 11 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
AT
HUBBARD'S
Parade Cor.
GROCERY
1861. 1861.

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brands in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soaps, Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL.

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited. April 13

An Astounding Disclosure.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy.
ENTITLED
THE PARTISAN LEADER.
A Novel by BEVERLY TUCKER, *of Virginia.*

SECRETLY printed by the celebrated "Duff Green," at Washington, in the year 1836, for circulation in the Southern States, and among Disunionists, but IMMEDIATELY SUPPRESSED BY THE ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

One elegant Volume, Price 50 cents.

This astonishing book, in the garb of a brilliant and fascinating work of fiction, was secretly printed in 1836, with a fictitious imprint, and date of 1856, purporting to be an historical novel, detailing the events which had taken place during the previous twenty years. In it are depicted, with unerring and prophetic accuracy, the whole of the present Disunion Conspiracy, narrating the very events which are this day transpiring throughout the United States of America.

Every friend of the Union should read and profit by its disclosures. The South will learn how thoroughly its inhabitants have been the dupes of a few ambitious and reckless Demagogues. The amazing and monstrous conspiracy which it developes is absolutely stupefying, but the book itself carries conviction on its own face.

for sale at
May 18 TILLEY'S.

HEATH & WESTCOTT

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens and visitors of Newport, that they have leased the Store No. 85 Thames street, formerly occupied by J M Swan, where they are now offering a new and carefully selected stock of

JEWELRY,
Silver & Plated Ware,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

and also offer their services for the repair of JEWELRY and FANCY ARTICLES.

Our facilities for furnishing Diamonds, Diamonds setting, Ornamental Hair Work, &c., are such that they will defy competition in both price and workmanship.

Wedding and Visiting cards furnished at short notice.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. HENRY A. HEATH,
April 6 WILLIAM H. WESTCOTT.

JAMES HAMMOND

has just received
NEW GOODS.
Summer Goods,
a great variety of
Ladies Dress Goods,
ALSO,
Sheetings all widths,
Shirtings superior quality,
Parasols and Shawls, &c.
May 4

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the City of Newport for rent of property owned by said city, held by said city in trust, or for quit-rent of Newtown lots, or otherwise are requested to produce their last receipts, and make immediate payment to the undersigned. Prompt compliance with this request is necessary, as the municipal year is about closing, and in consequence of the death of the City Treasurer. BENJ. MARSH, 2d,
Acting City Treasurer.
Approved, W. H. CRANSTON,
May 18 Mayor.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has reopened the store No. 172 Thames street, with a large assortment of Paintings, Sets of Cameo, Lava and Coral; Ametyhsts, Jet Sets with enamelled setting; Lockets, Bracelets, &c., &c. Retail prices of the articles range from $2 50 to $15 00, but owing to the crisis in money affairs, customers will be allowed their choice for ONE DOLLAR and upwards. D. C. GRIMWOOD,
May 18 172 Thames street.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Waiter, Nurse, or to do general house-work, by an able and competent colored woman. Apply at
THIRD DOOR,
May 11 Coggeshall's Wharf.

NEW CARPETS—A splendid lot of new Brussels, 3 ply Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, at prices to meet the times, at
May 11 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO., have open a very large stock of Paper Hangings, which are offered very low, this stock embraces some very choice new styles of French, of the latest importation.
May 11 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

OTTOMAN VELVETS—Magenta, Blue and Green striped with black—the best styles, at much reduced prices, from the late Auction.
Oct 20 LAWTON BROTHERS.

Spring Goods.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Spring Goods now opening at
April 27 LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

ENGLISH, French and American Cassimeres for business suits, just received by
April 27 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

New Dress Goods, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 98 Thames street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. H. YOUNG'S
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY.
BRICK BLOCK,
PARADE CORNER
AND
Thames St.

RETAIL PRICES
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Prime N. O. molasses 40c per gallon,
Light Havana sugar 8 cents,
B refined sugar 9 cents,
Crushed sugar 10 cents,
Oolong tea 30 to 50 cents,
Green tea 40 to 67, choice gunpowder do. 50 cts,
Butter 16 to 23 cents.
Lard 13 cents,
Cheese 13 cents,
Box raisins 8 and 9 cents—$1,75 per box,
Citron 28 cents.
Prime Dried Apples 6 cents,
Prunes 8 cents,
Dates 10 cents,
Beans 6 cents,
Sweet corn 10 cents,
Apples 25 cents per peck,
White Kerosene 85 cents per gallon,
Best oil 70 cents,
Fluid 60 cents,
No. 1 nutmegs 60 cents per lb.
Prime rice 5 cents,
Codfish 4 cents.
Crackers,
Canary seed 10 cents,
Oranges, Lemons,
Gum Drops 25 cents,
Best mixed sugar plums 25 cents,
Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts, Snuff.

CHOICE
WINES, ALES, PORTERS,

Choice Green and Dried Fruits,
Clark's and Langley's Bitters,
Spices, Pickles and Preserves,

And a variety of other articles at equally low prices, and the proprietor guarantees to his customers that every article shall be kept down to the lowest figure.

A liberal discount made to large buyers. All our Goods will have the price marked on them, and be delivered to any part of the city free.
YOUNG'S BRICK BLOCK,
Parade corner and Thames street.
April 6, 1861

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope; ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.
By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing
DR. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York,
April 20 Post Office box 4,586.

MERCHANT'S AND FARMER'S DINING ROOMS,

YOUNG'S BRICK BLOCK,
Corner Parade and Thames Street,
Newport, R. I.
By James W. Curtis.

MEALS AND LUNCH AT ALL HOURS. Board by the day and week.

Families supplied with choice varieties of Oysters.

The public has long felt the need of an establishment of this kind, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietor to have his place conducted in a manner that will meet the approbation of all; neatness and moderate charges constituting its main features.

A liberal patronage is solicited. May 11

NEW
Paper Hangings
ARE RECEIVED AT
James Hammond's
ALSO,
PLAIN & GILT
Window Curtains.
May 25

All the Go.

"SUNNYSIDE"
Foil Chewing Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscribers. Consumers of Tobacco require the best article, and they will find in this, a strictly pure and unadulterated Tobacco. Its sale in the larger cities has exceeded all other brands.
May 25 WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.

To Let.

THE New Cottage and Barn, corner of Malbore and Channing Avenue. For terms enquire at the STEAM MILL, corner Spring & Sherman streets.

Also for sale cheap, an Express wagon in complete repair. May 11—3m.

FOR SALE.

THE ESTATE corner of Pine and Third street now occupied by Samuel Freeborn, consisting of two house lots, the Dudley House &c. For particulars and terms, apply to
March 16 GEO. BURROUGHS.

150 PACKAGES Raisins, in wholes, halves and quarter boxes.
25 bbls Currants, 10 boxes Citron, 10 boxes Lemons, just received by
May 25 WM. NEWTON & CO.

CAVENDISH TOBACCO of the following brands: "Sallie Miller," "Jno. S. Hale," "Cream of Roses," "Ace of Hearts," and Harvest, at
May 25 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

COATINGS.—A handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Coatings, in Blue, Black and Mixed colors, are now open at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
May 25 70 Thames street.

Mr. Eben Tourjee

CONTINUES to give instruction in Music on the Piano Forte, Organ, Cultivation of the voice, Harmony and Musical Composition. Orders may be left at T. A. Spencer's Music Store, 96 Thames st, or box 777 P. O.
Dec 1—tf.

TRUSSES—A large assortment of all the approved patterns, double and single, at
March 30 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative restores the Hair to its original color, and imparts to light Hair any shade of brown or black. for sale by
April 13 R. J. TAYLOR.

Dr. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup, at
April 13 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 98 Thames street.

Skirts, Corsets and Bodices, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 98 Thames street.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy,

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 1000 BOTTLES

have been sold within eighteen months *with out a single failure* when taken as directed and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember! — This medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented* IN EVERY RESPECT, *or the price will be refunded.*

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr M. or at his office* —Prepared and sold only at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

☞ This SPECIALTY embraces all diseases and difficulties of a PRIVATE nature both of MEN and WOMEN by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving them his *whole attention*. ☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise, are STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, and medicines will be sent by express *secure from observation* to all parts of the United States. Also accommodations for patients from abroad wishing for a secure and quiet RETREAT and good care, until restored to health.

A Word of Caution.

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, without the least benefit to those who pay it. Most of this amount is paid by a class of persons who are the least able to lose it, and yet they are compelled to suffer the wrong in silence, not daring to expose the cheat for fear of exposing themselves. All this comes from trusting to men whose *business* is to deceive, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant statements, *in praise of themselves*. ☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on PRIVATE DISEASES generally; also circulars giving full information WITH THE MOST UNDOUBTED REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Dr. MATTISON is the only *educated* physician in Providence, if not in New England, who makes a specialty of Private Diseases, and he gives the very best references and testimonials, both of his *honesty* and *skill*. If there ARE any others, LET THEM DO THE SAME; otherwise, you had better keep away from them.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to Dr. H. N. MATTISON, as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BY GEORGE C. MASON, CATHARINE STREET

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or to LET—The dwelling house situated at the corner of William and King streets, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, or will be rented for one or more years.

Villas and Cottages For Sale,

BY ALFRED SMITH, MOUNT VERNON STREET

JAMES PHALENS, South end of Bellevue Avenue, with 10 acres of land or more.

Henry Ludlum's, Marine Avenue,

William Vernon's, Mail Road, about 11 acres of land.

Henry Rice, jr., Spring street and Bellevue Court.

J. Hart, Narragansett Avenue, with about 4 acres.

Shaw and Fry Estates, on South Touro street, opposite Touro Park.

Dr. King's, on the Hill, overlooking the Bay, with about three acres of land.

Jacob Leman, Fort Road, corner Harrison Avenue.

Capt. Devens' cottage with the large lot corner Kay and Touro sts.

Edward Thurston's house on Ayrault street; price $3000.

G. Borden Hazard's, next Mr. DeRahm's, with about 3 acres.

C. H. Russell's, new Swiss Cottage, on Spring street.

E. L. Brinley, Henderson House, Mill street.

J. McKay's, Kay street, head of Bull street.

J. H. Clarke, Bellevue Avenue, opposite W. Wetmore's.

A. M. McGregor's stone house, "Haliden Hill," with 5 or 10 acres of land.

G. A. Armstrong, Coleman House, Clay street.

J. G. Stevens, Mail Road, with about 4 acres of Land.

William Spooner, John street, now occupied by Mr. de Saulle.

E. G. Nicolai, Bull street.

J. S. Clarke's, Dixon's Lane, three story house, with about 2 acres of land, running through to Atlantic st. Aug 25.

Farms for Sale, by Alfred Smith,

Aug. 28th, 1860.

The Glen Property, South Portsmouth.

"Lawton's Valley", belonging to Dr. Howe, South Portsmouth.

The "Stanton Farm," of about 53 acres, on the east shore, North of the Glen.

About eleven acres of land near Miss Gibbs' Church on the East road, belonging to J. Robinson, gardner.

The "Easton Bailey farm," about one hundred acres of land, with good buildings, near the Aquidneck Fair House in Middletown.

Three farms belonging to the estate of Charles Potter, in Middletown, and one in Portsmouth.

A farm of about forty acres, overlooking the bathing beach, adjoining the Gibbs Farm.

A large farm on the Valley road, Green end, of about eighty-four acres, with five buildings—the farm is near Newport and desirable.

A small farm with about four acres of land and a neat cottage, on the Honeyman Hill Road.

A very valuable farm on the east side of the island, of one hundred acres, beginning at Smith's beach and extending along the cliffs nearly a mile; fine land, in good order, with suitable buildings.

FOR SALE—The fine Farm on the Green end Valley Road, belonging to the Messrs. Clarke. Eighty-four acres of land with suitable buildings, all in good order. About one mile from Newport—will be sold *low*.

FOR SALE—Two Cottages and Lots on Lee Avenue, near the Gas Works, at low prices.

FOR SALE—Several desirable small Farms, from thirty to eighty acres each, in pleasant situations, two to four miles from town.

FOR SALE.

A PARCEL OF LAND containing about thirteen acres, in Lawton's Valley. For conditions apply to

SARAH GIBBS,
Widow of Enos Gibbs.

March 2

FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, with ten thousand feet of land, situated on Third street Nos. 2? and 12. for further information apply on

Feb 4 THE PREMISES.

TO LET.

THE HALL lately occupied by the Philharmonic Society.

May 4 R. J. TAYLOR.

Propeller Line Between New York and Newport.

PROPELLER "JERSEY BLUE," Captain Chads, will run regularly between New York and Newport leaving Commercial Wharf, every Saturday at 5 p. m. and Pier 27, North River, New York, every Wednesday, at 5 p. m.

For freight apply to
T. & J. COGGESHALL,
Oct 13 No. 12 Commercial Wharf.

VAN BUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT SOZODONT.—For cleansing and preserving the Teeth, hardening the Gums, imparting a delightfully refreshing taste and feeling to the Mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay. Sold at

Dec 8 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

LIQUID RENNET, for making in a few minutes, delicious deserts—it is much prized by all who are familiar with its convenience.—For sale at R. J. TAYLOR'S,

June 9 104 Thames street.

OLD LEAD

BOUGHT in large and small quantities and on the most favorable terms, by
MASON & BRADFORD,
At their Mill, No. 199 Thames street.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

COAL GRATE Fire Screens, for sale by
WILLIAM BROWNELL,
Oct 13 196 Thames street.

THE METALLIC OIL COMPANY'S SEWing Machine Oil. A superior article for Sewing Machines, and other fine machinery. Price 25 cents a bottle, for sale by

March 9 R. J. TAYLOR.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MEDICINES.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y, 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS

A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE Ascarides or Pin Worms, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and universally considered by them as beyond the reach of medicine, are entirely expelled from the human system by the use of

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup.

A Cure warranted in every case,
Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensation in the epigastric region or lower part of the bowels, restlessness, wakefulness, starting and screaming in the sleep fainting, and not unfrequently spasms or fits.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name, "Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup," blown in each bottle, his portrait, and a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper.

HERVEY & MOORE, SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Address GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 11 and 12 Marshall st., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.
Sold by Druggists generally. April 20—1y

French Lunar Drops.

The only certain and safe remedy for females in all cases of Supression or Irregularities, no matter from what cause; in all recent cases they are warranted to give relief. The Drops are the result of an extensive practice, and not discovered by accident. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merit; we would only say try them. They are invariably certain to regulate the female system, and can be taken without hazard. For consultation on all diseases incident to females, apply personally or by letter, to

Mrs. S. M. MUMFORD,
No. 47 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.
or to 281 Westminister street, Providence.
Jan 22

More Valuable than Gold.

DR. WADSWORTH'S DRY UP FOR THE CATARRH.
A newly discovered, perfect and speedy cure for this loathsome disease, in its worst form. No person suffering from Catarrh, or a bad Cold in the Head, should hesitate a moment, but procure a bottle of the remedy at once. There is not any mistake in the above, and it may be had in Newport of CASWELL, MACK & Co. Also of the Proprietor, H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.

LETTER FILES.—White's Letter, Note and Bill Files, are received at the City Music Store. Price 10 cents.

March 30 T. W. WOOD.

HARD WOOD PLANK—Season White Oak and Hickory Plank, suitable for Wheelwright's Work, for sale at
HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
Feb 2 231 Thames street.

VESTINGS—Spring and Summer Vestings, just received by

April 27 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

THE HAMMOND LINIMENT, just received by

March 30 R. J. TAYLOR

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st.

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS,

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

Newcrop Oolong, New crop English Bk'fst
" Gun Powder, " " Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo,
Rio, Parched,
Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES

Stewart's crushed Refined A B & C do,
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana Sugars,
Muscavado and New Orleans Molasses.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags,
Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard, Whale, Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd Spice, warrant d, Cayenne, Shakers Herbs and
flavoring Extracts.

SOAPS.

Wards No. 1, do Pale,
No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,
Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Lorillards, Macoboy and Scotch Snuff,
do smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate Baker's Cocoa Hominy
Samp, Hecker's Farina Corn Starch
Laundry Starch, Tapioca Wheaten Grits
Maccaroni, Vermacelli Ground rice
Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do Sup carbonate soda
Sal soda, Cream Tartar Hemp seed
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick Wrapping,
Letter, Bill, Cap,
And note paper, Envelopes Matches,

BRUSHES.

Floor Whitewash, Scrub,
Clothes, Shoe, Hair,
Tooth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms, Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets, Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Cloth Pins, Cloth Lines, Bed Cords,
Mats, Mops, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Manure Forks
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators, Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards, Curry Combs, Boxes,
Whips, &c.

SHOES.

Mens Boys, Women's,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Denin's, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants, Ticks, Crash, Cassimere,
Ribbons, Hadkf's, Edgings, Table Linen,
Thread, Silk, and YANKEE NOTIONS.
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 236 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

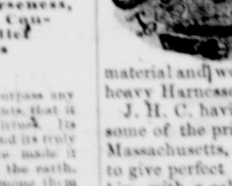
Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted*. March 8.

J. H. Chappell,

HARNESS MAKER & TRIMMER.



Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that his store is at No. 18 Farewell, corner Marlborough sts, where he will keep constantly on hand and make to order, of the best material and workmanship, all kinds of light and heavy Harnesses.

J. H. C. having had a practical experience in some of the principal cities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, feels confident that he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

N. B.—Persons can rely on the promptness of his establishment. March 3, 1855

WM. H. SMITH'S

PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 29 Newport.

BRICK! BRICK!

JUST LANDED cargo of Front and Paving Brick from Danvers—Cargo of New York Front Brick of the various qualities—Cargo of Common hard Brick for cisterns and water works —Common Chimney Brick, for sale at a low price to close the lot—Drain Tile from the best manufactories on hand and furnished at a reasonable rate, at HAMMETT'S

July 7 Lumber Yard.

Copartnership Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of J B Langley Jr, & Co., was dissolved on the 3d day of December last, by the death of J. B. Langley, Jr.

STEPHEN GODDARD.
FREDERICK A. BARLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a copartnership under the style of

Brown, Goddard & Barlow,

for the purpose of carrying on the Tin, Sheet-Iron, Stove and House Furnishing Business in all its branches, would take this method of returning their thanks to their friends and the public for the patronage of the late firm, and solicit a continuance of the same.

All persons having demands against the late firm will please present them for settlement, and all indebted to them will please make immediate payment.

JAMES B. BROWN.
STEPHEN GODDARD.
FREDERICK A. BARLOW.

Newport, Feb. 16, 1861.

Co-Partnership Notice.

Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having this day formed a co-partnership, and having taken the stores Nos. 58 and 60 Thames street, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Sherman and J. H. Gladding, intend keeping a Market and Provision Store, where can be found all kinds of Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fruits and Provisions of the best quality and at satisfactory prices.

All orders respectfully received and promptly delivered. WILLIAM H. SHERMAN.

Jan 12 FRANCIS S. WEST.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of

SHEFFIELD & WHITE.

to carry on the practice of law.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD,
May 5—tf. WILLIAM A. WHITE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual, by CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR.,
April 6 B. MASON HAMMETT.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Groudd cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Old palm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of

S. SWINBURNE & CO.

was dissolved on the 14th inst. All persons having claims against the firm are desired to present them and those indebted will make immediate payment to

SETH SWINBURNE,

who is alone authorized to settle accounts.

The subscriber is now prepared to supply all demands for Groceries, and takes this opportunity to return his thanks for the patronage heretofore extended and hopes, by strict attention to business and being satisfied with a small profit, to merit a continuance of the same.

Dec 24—tf SETH SWINBURNE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
May 13, 1861. }

EMILY L. HARPER and CHARLES O'DONNELL of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of

CATHARINE HARPER,

late of said Baltimore, widow, dec'd, present a copy of said last will and testament and codicil, and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of the Orphan's Court, for said city of Baltimore, and by their petition in writing to this Court present therewith represent that they are Executors of said last will and testament and codicil of said Catharine Harper, that said will and codicil have been duly proved by the said Orphans Court for Baltimore, that said deceased died seized of real estate situated in said city of Newport, on which said will and codicil may operate, and pray that said last will and codicil of said Catharine Harper and the Probate thereof may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office of said city of Newport, and the said copies and petition are received and referred to Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*, to the end that any person may appear at said time and place, and show cause against the filing and recording the same.

May 18 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k

Executor's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the Town of Tiverton, Executor to the last will and testament of

CAPT. SAMUEL E. COOKE,

of said Town, and being duly qualified, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same to make payment to

JOSEPH OSBORN.

Tiverton, May 18—3w* Executor.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
May 20, 1861. }

SAMUEL T. HOPKINS presents an instrument in writing, with two codicils thereto, purporting to be the last will and testament of

GEORGE FREEBORN,

late of Newport, dec'd, and in writing prays that the same may be proved, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon, the same is received and is referred to Monday the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

May 25 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, }
May 13, 1861. }

RICHARD SHERMAN, Executor of the last will and testament of

SARAH SHERMAN,

late of Portsmouth, dec'd, presents his account for settlement and allowance, and it is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in June next, at 1 o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be given by publishing a copy of this decree for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, if they see fit, and be heard.

Attest, P. B. CHASE,
May 25 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, }
May 13, 1861. }

SYLVESTER R. HAZARD makes request in writing to this Court that he or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator on the estate of

JEPTHA HAZARD,

late of said Newport, dec'd, intestate, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

May 18 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob Cl'k.

The Star of the North,
WILL GIVE MORE HEAT with a certain amount of coal than any other Stove.
The Star of the North,
Is the original Smoke and Gas burner, and is the only one which perfectly consumes both.
The Star of the North,
Is for sale with a large assortment of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, &c. &c. by
BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW.
Nov 19

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OLIVER POTTER.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

wholesale and retail dealer in

Family Groceries, Ship Stores, &c.,

No. 223 (opposite the Custom House,) Newport, R. I.

Consignments solicited and cash advanced if required. Aug 4.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN,

CORNER WASHINGTON SQUARE & THAMES ST

—DEALER IN—

Meats, Poultry and Vegetables,

where can always be found the very best, at the very lowest market prices.

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 259

SOUTH THAMES STREET,



T. J. WEAVER,

FASHIONABLE

HATTER,

and dealer in
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
One door North of
Merchants Bank,
NEWPORT.

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS,
OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES,
CARPET BAGS, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,

NO. 140 THAMES STREET,

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

☞ Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

INSURANCE.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, John H. Ormsbee.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*

WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
SETH W. MACY, *Agent for Newport.*

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place, and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
J. J. Searing, Surveyor, John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport.
Dec 31—1y. Office No. 93 Spring street.

CLOTHING.

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of spring goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 5 JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and Tailor, No. 168 Thames street, would call attention to a fresh supply of seasonable Goods, for Men and Boys' wear.—Call and see. Oct. 27.

UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS.—A very large assortment this day received, and some extra sizes for the full grown men; also a large stock of gloves, Hosiery, Neck Ties, &c,

Oct 13 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

CARPENTERING.

City Steam Planing Mill,

Corner Sherman & Spring Streets,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Planing, Grooving, and all kinds of Scroll Sawing done at short notice.

Also, Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Cornices, manufactured and contantly kept on hand and for sale as low as in New York, Boston, or Providence.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts after ninety days. SIMON MOFFIT, Proprietor.

WILLIAM B. HALE,

BUILDER.

All orders left at No. 18, corner of Mount Vernon and Barney street, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. Doors, Blinds, Frames and Sashes on hand or made to order. Sept 22

BEAVER COATINGS for Ladies' Cloaks just received, by

Nov 24 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

DOOR MATS.—A good assortment on hand for sale by

June 30 W. H. BLISS.

RICH VELVET VESTINGS, just received by

Dec 1 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

SELTZER WATER, Congress and Kissingen Water,

July 30 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Manila Segars.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of prime Manila Segars, Havana shape. S. A. PARKER.

AUBREY'S Kid Gloves—A new lot of Spring shades and all numbers, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 98 Thames street.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

9 Thames street. Newport, R. I

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE HILL GROCERY."

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store corner of Touro and Catharine streets, has a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

which have just been purchased in New York, at terms which will enable him to sell at the lowest market prices.

The idea of establishing a grocery in this section of the city, may be considered but an experiment, but he is in hopes that his efforts will enable him to make it an establishment worthy the patronage of all.

Also in store a good variety of Confectionary Fruits, &c. &c.

Dec 24—tf. W. H. FLUDDER.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.

ON and after MONDAY next, November 19, the steamer PERRY, Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will leave Newport for Providence at 8 a. m., there connecting with mid-day trains for Boston, Worcester and with the Express trains by the Shore Line for New York. Baggage checked through.

Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 2 p. m.

Fare 75 cents each way. Children over four years and under twelve years of age half price.

Nov 17 C L. STANHOPE.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,

Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

Jan 26

The 'Star of the North,'

Is the original smoke and Gas Burner, and is he only one, which perfectly consumes both. THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," WILL GIVE MORE HEAT, with a certain amount of Coal, than any other Stove. For sale, with a large assortment of COOKIGN AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, &c., &c., by BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

Nov 1 122 Thames-street.

CHAMPAGNE.

200 CASES CHAMPAGNE of various brands including those of
G. H. Mumm & Co.
Jules Mumm & Co.,
Moet & Chandens,,
Chas. Heidseick & Co.,
Ruinart pere & fils, in store and for sale by

July 7 WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.

FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, 50 Barrels New Wheat, Double Extra Ohio flour, at

LAWTON'S 32 Bridge Street.

N. B. All Flour sold at 32 Bridge street, warranted to be good or the money refunded.

Aug 25 B. I. LAWTON.

Clothing Hats & Caps Cheap!

HAVING taken advantage of the general depression in business, by purchasing for cash, a large stock of goods, we now offer to the public great inducements to give us an early call. In this lot can be found Fine Dress Frock Coats from $6 to $15. Business Coats from $3 to $10. Pants at almost every description and price.—Also Vests in great variety, from 1 to 4 dollars.

152 Thames street.

March 16 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

Prices to Suit the Times.

THE SUBSCRIBER is selling good Havana Brown Sugar 12 lbs for one dollar cash; also Cienfuegas Muscovado Molasses, equal to New Orleans, and at a much less price, call and see S. T. HUBBARD,

Feb 2 corner Parade & Thames st.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING—Now opening a new and large stock of Clothing for men and boys, by J. H. COZZENS & CO.,

Feb. 16 152 Thames Street.

TABLE CUTLERY—A new and choice lot just received and for sale low, at
117 Thames street,
June 30 W. H. BLISS.

POLISHED FIRE IRONS and STANDS some very neat patterns, for sale by
W. H. BLISS,
June 30 117 Thames street.

FOR THE HAIR.—Barney's Cocoa, Castorine, Hovey's Cocoa, Glycerine, at

Dec 8 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

SHINGLES.—Eastern Cedar Shaved Shingles, of the best qualities at
HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
Feb 2 231 Thames Street.

OVER COATINGS—Another lot just received at

Nov 24 LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

WOOD & COAL.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired. WM. J. SWINBURNE,

July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

FAMILY COAL.

SOMETHING NEW—Pliny Fisk's Family Coal—never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it at SWINBURNE'S,

May 12 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

MAPLE WOOD, dry and very handsome, just landed and for sale by
OMAN & BRADFORD,
Oct 13 Opposite the Custom House,

OAK WOOD—Large Oak Wood this day landing by

Oct 13 OMAN & BRADFORD.

SOUTHERN PINE WOOD—Just from Virginia, a cargo of first quality Pitch Pine Wood. For sale by

March 30 OMAN & BRADFORD.

Red Ash Coal—The first of the season, discharging this day, by

March 30 OMAN & BRADFORD.

Lyken's Valley Coal—The genuine article for sale by

May 25 CHAS. WILLIAMS.

Lorberry Coal—Better than ever, by

May 25 CHAS. WILLIAMS.

150 CASES Champagne, from the houses of Moet & Chandon, G. H. Mumm & Co., Jules Mumm & Co., Madame Clicquot Ruinart pere and fils.

150 cases Barton & Guestier, Aug. Meller & Co's Clarets, vintages of 1848, 1851 and 1857.

100 cases Barton & Guestiers Olive Oil, at New York prices.

May 11 WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
May 15 Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Large Farm for Sale.

THE SCOTT or Mann farm in Portsmouth, R. I., lying next the Stone Bridge and on both sides of the post road leading to Fall River and New Bedford is for sale. The tenant Mr. Benjamin Greene will show the house, barn, crib, and other conveniences, and a full and very particular plat from a recent survey will be shown on application from any one wishing to buy, by

EDWARD W. LAWTON,
or FRANCIS LAWTON,
Thames street, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 211 Thames street, bounded Easterly on said street about forty-five feet, and extending Westerly 100 feet.

The house is large and could easily be converted into a Boarding House or stores, for either of which purposes it is well adapted, being one of the most desirable situations for business on Thames street. For terms apply to

DAVID G. COOK,
Aug 25 or HENRY H. COOK.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his Farm for sale, pleasantly situated on the East side of the Island of Conanicut. It consists of 70 acres of good land, well walled in suitable lots, a good two story Dwelling House, Barn, Crib, Wagon and Milk House all in good repair.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM H. KNOWLES,
or T. & J. COGGESHALL,
Newport, Feb. 11. 12 Commercial Wharf

For Sale or To Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER, offers the house on the Southeast corner of Mary and Division streets, for sale or to let. The house is in first rate repair, and contains five rooms on the first floor and five on the second, with two attic rooms.—On the premises is a good well of water, and a cistern.

For particulars apply to

GEORGE BURROUGHS,
Nov 3—tf. No. 3 Bull street.

TO LET.

THE CARPENTERS' shop on the Freebody Wharf, heretofore occupied by B. John Weeden, a well known and desirable stand, apply to

SWINBURNE & PECKHAM,
or MARSHAL C. SLOCUM.

Nov 3—tf.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

Worthy of any Confidence for RESTORING

The BALD & GRAY.

MANY, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its unresisting sway. Read the following:—

Bath, Me., April 18, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts of the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color. To all I can and do answer yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result would follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great many letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has no doubt been basely imitated and been used not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head nor on my face; and to prove this fact I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends and hereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold I fear by many without authority from you. A pure article will insure success and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore to keep you apprised of the continued effect upon my hair, as I ensure all who inquire of me, of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain dear sirs, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

Aaron's Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood, Dear sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P.S. This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware) is unsolicited,—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish; if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours &c. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, large, medium and small; the small holds one half a pint and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium hold at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle.

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Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC,

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a knawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

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in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

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